From: Acta Orientalia, Vol XVIII, pt. 3-4

file 163

Survey

Notes on Bashkarīk.

By

Georg Morgenstierne, Oslo.

The following notes are based upon material collected during a two days' stay at Dīr in April 1929. They may, in spite of their scantiness, add something to our knowledge of an important Dardic dialect.

My informants were:

A. Tāj Muhammad Mullā, a middle-aged, quite intelligent man from Kinolām. I put some supplementary questions to him, when halting at Dīr for a couple of hours in September, on my way down from Chitrāl. — Where nothing else is stated, he is the source of the words given. Wherever necessary, words taken from him have been marked A.

B. Another Kohistani, whose name and home-village were not noted.

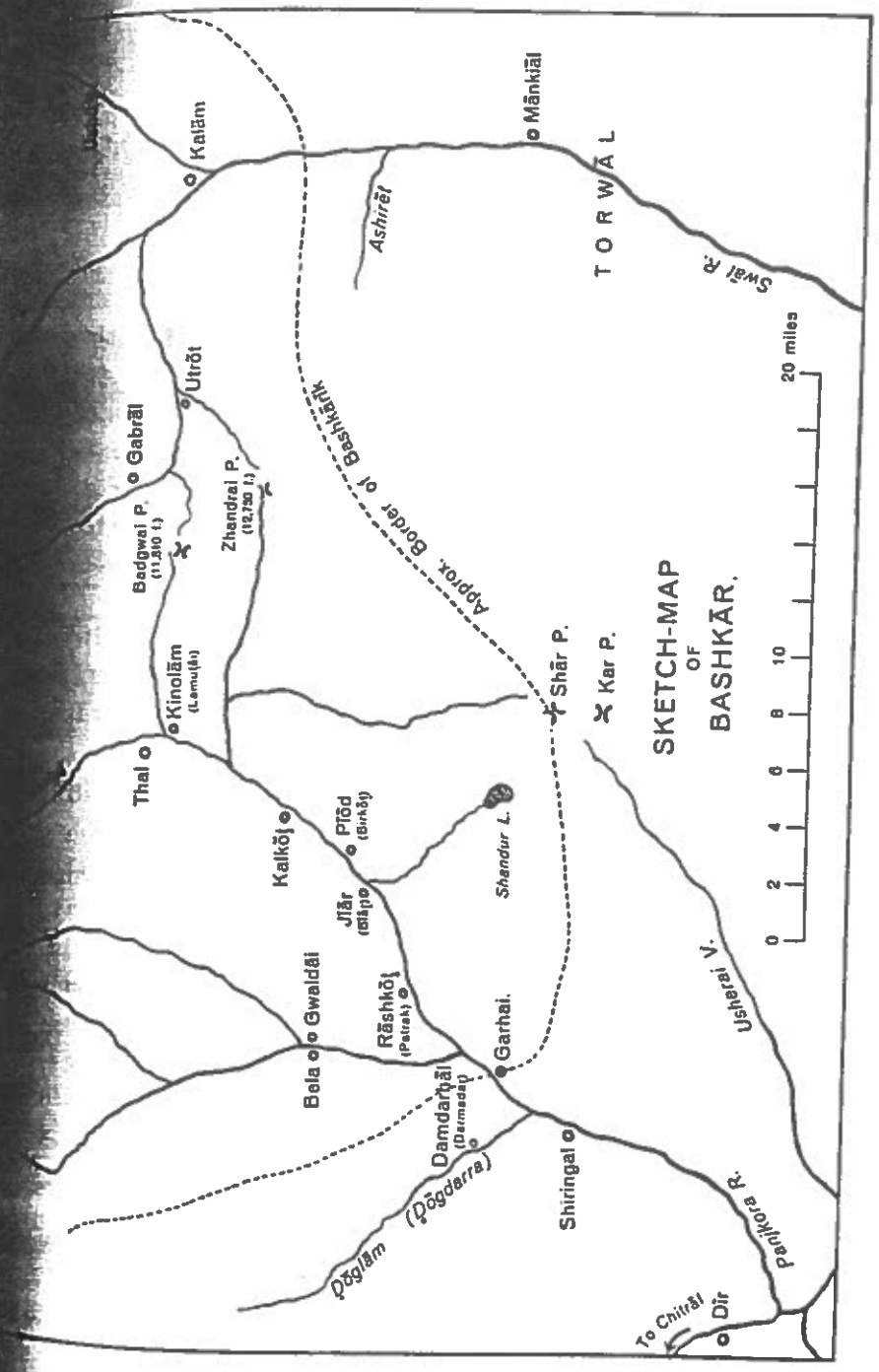
C. An old, toothless man from Kinolām (Numerals only).

D. Shāl Khān, a young man from Thall.

Bashkarīk is identical with '*Diri*', of which Leech has published a short and rather incorrect vocabulary in the Bombay Geographical Society and in the JASB, 1838 (the latter version on the whole more correct). A fuller and more satisfactory vocabulary of '*Bashkarik*', together with some grammatical notes, were given by Biddulph in his 'Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh', and essentially the same dialect has been treated in the LSI, vol. VIII, II, pp. 507 sqq. 'under the name of '*Gārwī*'.[1] I heard the names *Baškarīk*, or, simply, *Kōṭ*.

The speakers of this language live in the upper part of the Panjkora Valley, above Dīr, and, probably as the result of

[1] V. also my short remarks, Rep. on a lingu. mission to N.W. India, p.



immigration, in three villages at the headwaters of the Swat Valley.[1] According to the Military Handbook of 1906 the number of houses in the Bashkarik speaking villages was at that date about one thousand in each valley. According to Biddulph the number of speakers of Bashkarik was 12–15,000 souls. Most probably it has been greatly reduced since his time.

The Bashkariks have no political unity. In Biddulph's days some of the villages paid tribute to Yassin, others to Chitral and Yassin, to Chitral and Dir, or solely to Dir. In former days they probably occupied a great part of the now Pashto-speaking districts of Dir.[2]

There are some slight differences between 'Garwi' and the dialect of my informants, and even among these latter a few variants may be pointed out. On the whole, however, Bashk. appears to be uniform, and without any important sub-dialects.[3]

In phonetics, grammar and vocabulary it is most closely related to its south-eastern neighbour Torwali. But in some cases Bashk., as might be expected, agrees with Palola, Dameli, Gawar-Bati, or even with Tirahi, as against Torwali.

Sounds and Sound-System.

Vowels.

i		*u*
e	(*ə*)	*o*
	a	

ī		*ū*
ē	*ɘ̄*	*ō*
	ā (*ɔ?*)	
	a	

1) [*a*]: In A a palatal (*a*) was noted in many words. Thus, *ak*, *aṛ*, *kaṇ*, *nakh*, *tam*, *hal*. But (*ɹ*), (*ɑ*) were heard in similar positions: *rɹt*, *mɹṇ*, *šɹl*; *daš*, *čam*, *šaṇḍ*, &c. C and D frequently used (*ɹ*), but never (*a*). In no case the difference between (*a*), (*ɹ*), (*ɑ*) appears to be relevant, and they are no doubt variants of one phoneme.

[1] V. Biddulph, op. cit., p. 76, and LSI.

[2] Cf. Report, p. 28.

[3] Cf. p. 221, l. 3 from below.

In many words (*ä*) was heard before a nasal in A. Thus, e.g., *ḍäŋg-*, *gän-*, *män-*, *äŋgār* (but *aŋguç*, *aŋgīr*). Also before *i/y* (*ü*) appears as a variant of [*a*]: *ma/äi*, *bäy-*, &c.

Bidd. distinguishes between '*u*' (*ɹ*), '*á*' (*ə?*), and '*a*' (*ä*). *ə* occurs as a final and in *ák* '1', *án* 'egg', &c.; *ä* in *mar-* 'to die'; *kar-* 'to do', and a few other words.

2) [*e*] is open, and has been noted (*ɛ*) in B *ɛçh* 'eye'; *gɛl* 'bread' and frequently before *-r* (*čimɛr*, *čönɛr*, &c., cf. *šäšär*, *sančär*). Both *-ar* and *-ār* occur, but no **-er*, and *-ɛr* is probably the phonetic realization of this group. Cf. also Bidd. '*-er*' (*-ɛr*). *-ər*, in *digər*, &c., is probably inexact for *-ɛr*. Apart from these cases (*ə*) appears as a final (e.g., in *dandə*, *yantə*, *bobə*, *sačə*, *Čalālə*), and in a few other words (*malək*, *wāskəṭ*, &c.). It is possible that it is a variant of [*e*], cf. *bākeḷə*.

3) [*o*] occurs in *ḍoḷuŋ*, *ṭhoŋ*, *ḍol*, *boč*, *o'pār*, *lo'wal*, *bi'log*, &c.

4) [*i*] is open, and sometimes written (*ɪ*). Thus, *čɪ'nār*, *pɪr*, &c.

5) [*u*] is sometimes written (*ʊ*), e.g., in *mʊç*, *mʊt*, *sʊst*.

Note D *yüsun* ~ A *yŭsun*, B *čüputṛ* ~ D *čiputṛ*. (*ü*) is prob. a palatal variant of [*u*], but it may be that it is a phoneme in Bidd.'s dialect. Cf. his *düt*, *bür*, *ghür*, *gyül* corresponding to my *dit*, *bīr*, *gēr*, *gyel* (*gɛl*).

6) [*ā*] was noted as palatal in *bāh*, *bāl*, *dād*, &c. But note C *lá* '3', *Khino'lām*.

7) [*ă*] occurs before nasals in A *hămaṇ*, *phăṇ*, *kăṇḍ*, *mă*, &c. It is distinguished from both *ā* and *ē* in the same positions (*kāṇ*, *nāṃ*, *phaŋg*; *kēŋg*, *šēm*, *mēṇḍ*, &c.), and must be a separate phoneme. Cf. below.

8) [*ē*] occurs, besides before a nasal, in *rēt*, *kā'ṇēl*, *pēp*, *āṣēr*, &c.

9), 10) [*ī*] and [*ū*] are frequent sounds. Note D *sīr* = A *sīr*.

11) [*ō*] is closed in *gōm*, *yō*, *lō*, &c., note A *čōr* 'four' ~ D *čǭər* ~ C *čūər*. An open ɔ was noted in some words (*pɔ̄*, *bɔ̄ɪ*, *thɔ̄s*). If the qualitative difference between *bór* and *bɔ́'r* is not merely due to tone a glottis closure,

12) [*ɔ*] must be considered a phoneme.

13) [õ] occurs in *čõṭ*; *dõr*; *khõn*; *λõλ* (D *λɛ̃λ*); *yõl* (D *yɛ̃l*), &c.

14) The only diphthong is *ai*, with its variant (*äi*). It is not certain that it is a true diphthong. Combinations such as *āi*, *āe*, *aū*, *ōu*, *ūi*, *ūə*, *ōi*, *ēi*, &c., are at any rate no diphthongs. In final position only the widest vowel, *a*, has a relevant opposition of quantity.

Nasalization.

Nasalized vowels occur in all positions: *ĩ*, *yũ*, *čhã*, *bẵ*, *yãl*, *rõz*, *šĩš*, &c. My material contains no pair of words distinguished through nasalization. But in some words nasalization is constant, and probably phonemic. It has an etymological base in *yãl*, *rõz*, and interchanges with a nasal in *ĩ-sãt* : *īm-bākə*, &c.

Most, but not all words in *m-* have a nasalized vowel. It seems likely that this type of nasalization is merely phonetic. Note the contrast between *mãg*, but *muŋg* (with phonemic *ŋ*).

Stress.

My notations of stress are, of course, very uncertain, and it is very probable that I did not succeed in grasping the real principles of Bashk. accentuation. Stress appears to be phonemic in such cases as *ˈbālā* : *pāˈlā*; *ˈubuṭ* : *uˈbaj*; *ˈaŋgīr* : *äŋˈgār*, &c., if correctly noted. Cf. A *paˈlas* 'rug' : D *ˈpalas* 'dew'. The suffix *-ai* was always stressed, and words of the type ⏑ ⏓ are oxytonic. — Note the syncope in *birē* : *brē*, cf. Bidd. *tok* : pl. *tčɛn*.

Tone and Closure of Glottis.

A distinction between a rising and a falling tone was noticed in several monosyllabics. The short time at my disposal did, however, render a thorough investigation of this interesting problem impossible. The falling tone was often accompanied by a (partial?) closure of the glottis. Words noted with glottis closure during my first stay at Dir, probably all had the falling tone.

The rising tone was noted in: *gȯr* 'horse'; *kán* 'shoulder'; *bȯr* 'tiger'; *dȯs* 'day'; *dȧi* 'daughter'; *gȯm* 'wheat'; *biy-* 'to fear'; *gȧ* 'grass'; *bátt* 'rice'; *ḍák* 'back'; *dímī* 'smoke'; *śá* 'bridge'; *šán* 'roof'. The majority of these words contain an ancient aspirate.

Falling tone and/or glottis closure in: *gȍ* 'bull'; *kȁˀn* 'arrow'; *dù* '2'; *sàtt* '7'; *λà* '3'; *pāˀk* 'pure'; *mȍˀt* 'uncle'; *nāˀr* 'mill-race'; *čāˀṣ* 'flea'; *tīˀn* 'sharp'; *šäˀn* 'bed'; *tāˀb* 'fever'; *ṣīˀṣ* 'ear of maize'; *dāˀr* 'brother-in-law'. The only examples with ancient aspirate are: *bɔ̃ˀr* 'deaf'; *ǰà* 'brother'; *liˀg* 'long'; *dɛ̄ˀr* 'beard'.

As in Panjabi and in some Dardic languages[1] the rising tone is due to original aspiration. Also the Danish 'stöd', or glottis closure, appears in syllables which have a falling tone in Norwegian, and probably had it also in early Danish.

It would be idle to attempt to decide whether tone or glottis closure is the phonologically relevant feature in Bashk.

Morphonological Vowel Changes.

The Bashk. vowel system may be illustrated by the following series of oppositions: *bār* : *bɛ̄ˀr* : *bōr* : *bɔ̃ˀr*; *dar* : *dāˀr* : *dɛ̄ˀr* : *dūr* : *dȍr*; *kal* : *kīl* : *kōl* : *kūl* : *kal-e* : *kil-ī* : *kul-iç*; *λak* : *λek* : *λik-al*; *laçh* : *liç* : *liçh* : *lāçh-im*; *ṭhoŋ* : *ṭheŋ*; *phut* : *phit*; *jāl* : *jūl* : *jȍl*; *phāŋ* : *phän*, &c.

A number of these correlations are functional in the formation of feminine, deminutive and plural:

ā ~ *ɛ̄* in: *lāl*, *rān*, *yāše*, *yāt*, *gā*, *dād*, *ɣulām*, &c.; fem. *lɛ̄l*, &c. Note *gadā* : fem. *gadēi*; *šār* : *šīr*.

ō ~ *ē* in: *yōr*, *gōr*, *bɔ̃ˀr*; fem. *yēr*, &c.

ū ~ *ī* in: *thū*, *ūth*; fem. *thī*, *īth*.

a ~ *e* in: *λak*, *-ant*, &c.; fem. *λek*, *-ent*. Note *khalar* : dem. *khalir*; *gaṇ* : *gīṇ*.

u ~ *i* in: *phut*, *šoruṇḍ*, &c., fem. *phit*, *šoriṇḍ*. With double vowel shift: *kučur*, *kukur*, *učuṭ*; fem. *kičir*, &c.

In Biddulph's vocabulary most of the above, and several other correlations occur. Thus: *lāl* : fem. *lel*, &c.; *Lʌλ* : *leλ*, &c.; *nʌm* : *nim*, &c.; *šākr* : *šikr*; *gā* : *gē*; *nʌ̈l* : *nil*; *kukur* : *kikir*; *küšʌ̈n* : *kišin*; *lukut* :

[1] Cf. Rep. on a lingu. mission to N.W. India, pp. 24, 29, and 49.

lükɯt; *šud.ɯl* : *šidil*; *lohu* : *lɛhi*; *hūšū* : *hüši*; *āšū* : *əšüi*; *hūwāntū* : *huwenti*; *tōs* : *tes*; *gəront* : *gərent*; *bor* : *bür*; *šok* : *šök*; *ten* : *tān*; *pɑnnɛr* : *pɑnnir*; *pālə* : *pəlɛ*. Similarly: *āč* : pl. *ɛč*; *tām* : pl. *tɑm*; *bɑt* : *bātin*; *dɑm* : *dām*; *nədh* : *nidh*; *tɛrbēl* : °*bāl*; *kāter* : °*ēr*.[1] Evidently not all of these correlations are phonemic.

Consonants.

k, *kh*, *g* (*ŋ*), *x*, *γ*	*r*, *ṛ*, *l*, *ɬ*
ç, *ç h*	*y*, *w*
č, *čh*, *j* *š*, *ž*	*h*
ċ (= *ts*)	
ṭ, *ṭh*, *ḍ*, *ṇ*, *ṣ*	
t, *th*, *d*, *n*, *s*, *z*	
p, *ph*, *b*, *m*	

Velars. Occasionally a probably merely phonetic palatalization was heard: *ikɯh* (*ikyah*); *gyel* (*gɛl*; Bi. *gyül*); *ǧän*. — *x*, *γ* occur in a few lw.s only. — Final *-ŋ* is probably a variant of *-ŋg*, phonemically = [*ng*].

Affricates. The pattern is unsymmetric. At least no **j*, **ǰ*, **čh* occur in my material.

Aspiration of mediae is written by Leech in *dùdh* 'lip', *ghîn* 'take'; by Bi. in *ghor* 'horse' (L. *goḍ*), and by the LSI in *ǰibh* 'tongue'; *geḍh* 'belly'. Cf. *ḍ(h?)āk* 'back'. Aspiration has probably been given up quite recently. Note the double aspiration in *khikh*, *phaphə*, &c.

Liquids. *ṛ* is a sandhi variant of *ṭ*/*ḍ* in *šiṛ* for *šiṭ* 'house', prob. also in the lw. *ǰōṛ* (*thū*) '(was) well'. — *ɬ*- was often pronounced (*ðɬ*-), and *-ɬ* as (*-ɬl*).

Sibilants. *ṣ* is clearly distinguished from *š* (*ṣiṣāl* : *šišāl*). *z* is common, but mainly in lw.s. No *ẓ* appears to exist, and *ž* is very rare (*čūž*-, *pānž*, *žūč*). *š* has something of the acoustic quality of the German *ich*-sound.

Glottal. *h*- is strongly articulated, and was in some cases noted *ḥ*-. Intervocalically it was weak: *ikɯh*, *bāh*, but *pančā(ha)*, *lō(h)u*. *y* and *w* are probably fricatives, not semivowels.

Gemination occurs after short, stressed vowel, e.g., in *darra*; *ɯll*, *Thɯll*; *sɯtt*, *bɯtt*, *tɯtt*; *itth*; *aḍḍōs*; *kätṭhin*.

Initial Consonants. No *ṇ*- (or *ŋ*-) occurs, nor in my material any *ç* or *ṭh*, but this may be incidental. Since no other initial groups are recognized, *ɬ*-, *č*, *ċ*, &c., and the surd aspirates ought to be interpreted as single phonemes, not as clusters (*ð* + *l*, *t* + *š*, *t* + *h*, &c.).

Final Consonants. Apart from a few lw.s such as *sust* (but note *ǰis* = Pal. *ǰist*) the only clusters allowed consist of a nasal + occlusive. But affricates, aspirates and *-ɬ* are common.

Consonant Groups. We find 1) nasal + occlusive or sibilant; 2) sibilant + surd occlusive; 3) *r* + voiced occlusive. — In compounds other combinations are possible (*ṇ* + *b*, *k*; *r* + *š*; *ḍ* + *r*, *t* + *k*, &c.).

Phonetic Changes.

Consonants.

Apart from the recent loss of voiced aspiration, the only important sound-change affecting single, initial consonants is the hardening of *v-* > *b-*, common to all Central Dardic languages. The corresponding change of *y-* > *ž-*, *z-* does only affect the Kunar Valley languages (Khowar, Kalasha, Dameli, Gawar-Bati), besides Tirahi and Pashai (central diall. excepted). Bashk. retains *y-*.

Intervocalic sibilants generally remain: *has-* 'to laugh'; *basan* 'spring'; *daš* '10'; *ašun* 'hail'; *rōṣ* 'anger'; *āṣēr* 'apricot', &c., &c. But *-s-* is dropped in *gá* 'grass'; *išpō* 'sister'; *mā* 'month'; *āī* 'mouth', and we find *z* in *nāzōr* 'nose'; *rōz* 'musk-deer' (= Sh.). Such words may originally belong to other dialects. The same is the case with the numerals with *h* < *ś*, e.g., *bāh* '12'. Cf. also *büy-* 'to sit down'. Bashk. shares with other dialects *h* < **ṣv* < *ṣm* in *tha* 'you'.

[1] In accordance with Biddulph's phonetical indications, Append., p. II, I have rendered his *a* : (ü); *á*, *ah* (ə); *u* (ɯ); *á* (ā); *e* (ɛ); *é* (e); *è* (ē); *ê* (ē); *o* (o); *ò* (ɔ); *ó* (ō); *ô* (ō).

Original *-h-* is lost: *dūi* 'daughter'; *bōi* 'd. -in-law'; *lōu* 'red'; *bār* 'outside'. Intervocalic *ṇ* remains in *luṇ* 'salt'; *guṇ* (*gun*) 'bowstring'; *aṇbiš* '19'. In other cases *n* has been noted, perhaps incorrectly. Thus, *gän-* 'to reckon'; *gin-* 'to take'; *thūn* 'pillar'. But *çhun-* 'to thresh' < *kṣuṇṇa-* may be correct. Ancient *-n-* remains in *ašun* 'hail', *jān-* 'to know', &c.; but *gäṇ* 'big' < *ghana-*? Note nasalized *-v* > *-m* in *num* '9'; *nam* 'new'. Regarding the special treatment of nasals in *rōz*, *lōl*, v. Voc. s. vv.

Intervocalic stops are lost, as elsewhere in IA. Thus, *sūər* 'boar'; *čhāl* 'goat'; *sūī* 'needle'; *bī* 'seed'; *gā* 'went'; *ū* 'water'; *jāūl* 'nephew'. But *-ṭ-*, *-ḍ-* > **-r-* (retained in Psht. *Bīāṛ* = Bashk. *J̌īār*) > *r*: *gōr* 'horse'; *ṣōr* '16'; *çhōr* 'walnut'; *aṣēr* 'apricot', &c.

Postvocalic stops remain: 1) in lw.s: *rāǰ* 'king' (but cf. *rāmuŋg*); *hāḍ* 'n. of a month'. 2) In ancient compounds: *o-pār* 'shepherd'; *sū-gar* 'easy'; *čü-puṭ* 'full'. 3) As the result of gemination: *ak* '1'; *ubaǰ* 'guts'; *kāk* 'crow'; *muk* 'face'; *nakh* 'nail'; *gūt* 'dung', &c. 4) When supported by a secondary nasalization: *nandə* 'river'; *nāŋg* 'snake'. 5) In a few unexplained cases: *āga* 'cloud'; *sigit* 'sand', &c.

Ancient geminates are retained in *itthi-* 'to rise', &c. A single consonant was written in *ăthal* 'high'; *dit* 'gave'; *kukur* 'cock', &c.; but I dare not vouch for the exactness of the notation. The same applies to the representation of ancient *pt*, *kt*, &c., in *satt* '7', *tatt* 'hot', *batt* 'rice', but *raṭ* 'blood'; *ṣet* 'began' (*ṣā-*).

Ancient *s* + tenuis is assimilated into an unaspirated tenuis. Thus, *tam* 'tree'; *bitām* 'eclipse'; *kán* 'shoulder'; *hɛt* (Bi.) 'elephant'. *othār* 'leather shoes' may be a lw. But, with ancient *sth*, *sph* : *thū* 'was'; *thūn* 'post'; *Thall* 'n. of a village'; *phuṇḍ* 'flower'; *phōṭ-* 'to break'. Note the aspirate in *šukh* 'dry'. — Peculiar to Bashk. is the metathesis of *ṣṭ* > *ṭṣ* = *ç* in *aç* '8'; *liç* 'span'; *aŋguç* 'thumb'; *miç* 'sweet'; *bāeç* 'sat down'. *lịçh* 'saw' has got its aspiration from the present stem *bīçh-*; *lāiç* D 'bitter' may be a more correct form than *lịçh* A. *diṭ* 'brave', and *lōiṭ* 'golden oriole' are probably taken from other dialects.

On the other hand *kṣ* results in aspirated *çh*, as in the neighbouring dialects. Thus, *içh* 'bear'; *eç(h)* 'eye'; *bīçh-* 'to see'; *çhōr* 'walnut'; *laçh* 'grape'; *paçhin* 'bird'; *teçh* 'adze'; *mēçh* 'honey'. Unaspirated forms, such as *kaçāl* 'armpit'; *maraç* 'mulberry'; *māçēr* 'bee', are probably inexact, and *pākhēl* 'wing' is a lw. *kṣm* is reduced to *m* in *pam* 'wool', and *ksṇ* to *n* in *tī'n* 'sharp'. But not *sūç* 'straight', if < **sūŋkṣa-* < *sūkṣma-*. The change of *ts* > *ċ* in *uċ* (*uč* A) 'spring', *maċ* 'fish'; *baċēr* 'calf' is more phonemic than phonetic. Note *tsn* in *yūsun* 'moon'. *sāna-ṭe* 'swimming' may be a lw.

An occlusive is assimilated into a following nasal. Thus, *yān* 'liver'; *nan* 'naked'; *sūn* 'sleep'; possibly *rān* 'good'.

After a nasal *k* becomes voiced, and *ŋk* coalesces with *ŋg(h)*. Thus, *kēŋg* 'comb'; *taŋgōr* 'pear', and *aŋgār* 'fire'; *aŋguç* 'thumb'. Similarly *nč* > *nž* in *panž* '5'. No instance of *mp* occurs, but, as in many other languages, *mb(h)* has been completely assimilated in *tam* 'tree'; *bitām* 'eclipse'. Also *nd* has been assimilated in *kàn* 'shoulder'; *rann-* 'to beat'; *čin-* 'to break' (but *nandə* 'river'), and *nt* in *hāman* 'winter'; *basan* 'spring'; *dan* 'tooth'. But we also find *dand(ə)* 'tooth'; *dēndī* 'bit of a horse'; *pand* 'road' (< *-nth-*), and *-ănt* (*-āt*) in the present (ptc.). Note also *mad-* 'to churn', *madan* 'churning-stick', probably with dissimilation < **mand-*. In other Kohistani diall., too, the representation of *nt/d* is somewhat irregular. In most cases we find *n*, but Biddulph gives Gaurō *dānd*, and *sind* 'river', and in Torw. LSI gives *pānd* (but Bidd., Stein, ego *păn*). In Maiyā the present is formed with *nt*.

Ancient *ṇṭ(h)* is represented by *ṇḍ* in *gäṇḍ-* 'to tie'; *kāṇḍə* 'water channel', *čund-* (Leech *čoṇḍ-*) 'to write', and possibly in *čäṇḍ-* 'to beat'. But note *maṇ* 'neck' (Nep. *maṇṭo*?). The treatment of *ṇḍ* is very irregular. We find *ṇ* in *aṇ* 'egg'; *pīṇ* 'calf of the leg'; *paṇar* 'white'; *ṇḍ* in *laṇḍ* 'penis'; *saṇḍ* 'buffalo'; *riṇḍ* 'widow', &c., *n* in *banāl* 'hill-pasture'; *kā'n* 'arrow'; *minal* 'ram'; *mänāk* 'frog'; *man* 'soft bread'; *kūnēč* 'jar'; *talun* 'rice'; *tin* 'navel'; and possibly *nd* in *mandal* 'thigh'. It seems probable that the most

aberrant development, viz. that into *n*, is the one originally belonging to the dialect.

From *r* + *t*/*d* we get *ṭ*, *ḍ* in *āṭ* 'flour', *baṭ* 'stone'; *čōṭ* 'fourth'; *čüputṭ* 'full'; *mōṭhu* (*ṭh*!) 'now'; *aḍ* 'half'. *gaḍā* 'ass', and *čōundə* '14' are irregular in other dialects, too. Also *rṣ*, *rś* are assimilated in *ṣi'ṣ* 'head', *pāṣ* 'dung'; *paṣū* 'rib'. *bariš* 'rain' is probably a lw., just as *kišin* 'black'. *rg* is possibly retained in *argil* 'jaw'. *carma-* results in *čam* 'skin' and *karṇa-* in *kaṇ/n* 'ear'; cf. also *khin* 'heel'; *gin-* 'to take'.

Regarding the treatment of occlusive + *r* Bashk. differs as well from the conservative dialects in Chitrāl as from Torw. It follows Gawar-Bati in assimilating *tr*, *kr*, *dr*, *gr* into *λ*, *l*, but resembles Shina and Chilis-Gaurō in changing *pr*, *br* into *č*, *j*. Thus, e.g., *λā* '3'; *puλ* 'son'; *laçh* 'grape'; *ūl* 'otter'; *λam* 'work'; *lām* 'village'; *čā'ṣ* 'flea'; *čūž-* 'to awake'; *jā* 'brother'. Note *Čaλālə* < **Čaλāl*; *čuk* 'sour' < **črukk*; *tathā* 'that' < **tatrthā* < *tatra-stha-*; *idrān* 'rainbow' (prob. lw.). Similarly *rdr* > *ll* in *āll* 'wet'; *dhvr* > *j* in *iji* 'lie'; *ntr* > (¯)*l* in *yāl* 'mill'; *el* 'guts'; *yōl* 'sister-in-law' (?); *dīel* fem. 'foreign'. But note *ndr* > **nr* > *n* in *nīn* 'sleep'; *čən* (Bidd.) 'moon'. The existence of several place-names in *-grām* in Dīr, and the Psht. form *Bīāṛ*, corresponding to Bashk. *J̌iār*, prove that the assimilation of such groups is later than the Pathan invasion.[1]

Str has been assimilated into **ssr* > *s*(*s*) in *īs* 'woman', *bisin* 'wide' (< **bistrin*), and *assun* 'tear' (< **astru-*), cf. also *äŋgusir* 'finger-ring'. But in most cases *śr* has been assimilated in a different fashion into *ṣ* (*š*). Thus, *bišim-* 'to rest'; *čiš* 'mother-in-law'; *ṣīŋ* 'horn'; *ṣiṣāl* 'butter', &c. — *ūṭh* 'camel' and *šilēṭ* 'ladder' are lw.s.

An example of ancient *sy* is *as* 'his'. *ṣy* becomes *š* in *šišāl* 'dry'. As elsewhere, *ty*, *dy* > *č*, *j*: *sačə* 'truth'; *čūž-* 'to awaken'; *āǰ* 'to-day'. Cf. also *jal-dōs* 'yesterday' (**byāl*); *pūžāl* 'full' (< *ry*); *čhā* 'thy' < *t(u)jjha*; *č(h)ōn* 'cheese' < *styāna*.

In a parallel manner *dv* results in *b* in *bāh* '12'; *ōbəl* 'boiling' (*dar* 'door' may be a lw.); cf. *jib* 'tongue'. *śv* > *š* in *šāšir* 'husband's brother'; *šūšur* 'father-in-law'. But *čiš* 'mother-in-law' < **(š)prašši*? Cf. *išpō* 'sister', with *š*, as in Torw. — *mēš* (*ṣ*?) 'mother's sister' < **mātṛsvasrikā*. *sō* 'all', possibly < **savv*. Note *ṣo*, *ṣūə* '6' < **ṣvaṣ-*?

Apart from the recent loss of voiced aspirates all Old IA consonant phonemes have been retained, but the secondarily developed *ṛ* has been given up again. On the other hand Bashk. has enriched its phonemic system through the addition of *çh* (common to all NW. diall.), *ç*, *λ*, *z*, and, in certain lw.s, *x* and *γ*. It goes without saying that the employment and grouping of the phonemes has been thoroughly changed, and a new phonological pattern evolved.

Vowels.

In many positions vowels retain their ancient quality and quantity. Thus, e.g., *aç* '8'; *pand* 'road'; *λam* 'work'; *λām* 'copper'; *aŋgār* 'fire'; *him* 'snow'; *kilēr* 'cheese'; *çhīr* 'milk'; *tī'n* 'sharp'; *guṇ* 'bow-string'; *puλ* 'son'; *dūr* 'far'; *mūλ* 'urine'; *çhōr* 'walnut'; *gȯr* 'horse'; *gȯm* 'wheat' (ɔ = *ō*?). But *ē* > *ẵ* (before a nasal?) in: *hẵman* 'winter'; *phẵn* 'foam'; *mẵ* 'fat'; *bẵ* 'willow'; *tän* 'by him' (if < *tena*); *kẵçh* 'she-bear' (< **kēçh* < **ka-ṛkṣī*). A further widening took place before *r* and *ṣ*: *ṣār* 'blind'; *ḍār* 'belly'; *dā'r* 'brother-in-law'; *aṣē* 'that'; *pāṣ-* 'to grind' (*peṣayati*), *čā'ṣ* 'flea' (Dam. *pṛṣu*, GB *pleṣuk*, with *e*). But also *sā* 'bridge'; *ak* 'one'.

Original *au*, *ava*, *aya* coalesce with *ō*, *ē*: Thus, *pōλ* 'grandson', *yō* 'barley'; *mōṭhu* 'now'; *ōš* 'ice'; *ōḍāl* 'flood'; *galōī* 'dove'; *šü'n* 'bed', cf. *o'pār* 'shepherd' < *avi-pāla-*. But, before a nasal, *luṇ* 'salt'. Also in secondary contact *ā* + *u* results in *ō*: *bō-khin* 'elbow'; *bōi* 'daughter-in-law'; *čōr* '4'; *rōz* 'musk-deer'. Note also (*u*)*va* > *ū* in *dū* '2'; *ū* 'water'; *šūšur* 'father-in-law'; *jūl* 'lamp'; possibly *ṣɔ*, *ṣuə* '6' < **ṣvaṣ-*. Apparently also *iva* > **uva* (as in Avesta): *pū* 'to drink'; *dōs* 'day', cf. s. v. *λōλ* 'woman'.

IA *ṛ* developed into *i* (except in *mur* 'died'). Thus, *kir* 'did'; *iç'h* 'bear'; *iji* 'lie', &c.

[1] Note the place-names *Utrōṭ*; *Patrak* (Psht. form, v. *Rāikōṭ*); *Gabrāl* (Survey Map; cf. *Gabriāl* in Kandia, Indus Kohistan). — Cf. table, AO, XII, p. 174.

A long vowel was shortened in unstressed position, or before a group of consonants: *laçh* 'grape'; *paṇar* 'white'; *phandōr* 'wooden spade'; *bisin* 'broad'; *aṇbīš* '19'; *bu mäl* 'earthquake'.

More common is lengthening, chiefly before (ancient) groups of consonants. But no rules can be established. Thus, *kān* 'shoulder'; *lāj* 'shame'; *īs* 'woman'; *nīn* 'sleep'; *pīṇ, pin* 'calf of the leg'; *āt* 'spring'; *ūl* 'otter'; *dūi* 'daughter'; *līçh* 'saw'; *ṣīŋ* 'horn', &c.

Vowels have largely been affected by a lost final *i*, or *u*:

With *e* < *a*: *el, ĕçh, hɛt, ṭheŋ*.
„ *i* < *a*: *khalir, jin, til*, &c.
„ *ē* < *ā*: *ēr, āṣēr, čirēr, hēs*. Note *dēndi*, with retained *i*.
„ *ē* < *ō*: *gēr, yēr* (fem. of *gōr, yōr*), *gēl*, &c.
„ *ō̄* < *ō*: *ṭō̄p, čō̄ṭ, dō̄r* (< **dōri* < *dārvika-*).
„ *ɪ* < *ē*: *ɪr, ɪ̆kah* (but *ē* before preserved *i* in *mēil*).
„ *i* < *u*: *čič, jij, itthi-, kičir, aŋgīr*, &c.
„ *ɪ* < *ū*: *sīr, ɪth* (fem. of *ūth*), *šil-*; cf. *dimī*.
„ *ō* < *ā* (before **-u*): *čirōr, phandōr, č(h)ōn, išpō*, &c.
„ *o* < *a* (before **-u*): *ṭhoŋ, bilog*.

Original final vowels are lost. But *-ako, -ikā* resulted in **-u, *-i* (still retained in Palola), which were dropped at a recent date, causing the above-mentioned vowel-changes. Thus, e.g., *bāl* 'hair' goes back to *vāla-*, but *čirōr* to **čiṭāṭakaḥ*, &c. Other final syllables, due to early contraction, remain. Thus, *gadā* 'ass'; *šara* 'ibex' < *śarabha-*; *šala* 'plank' < *śalākā-*; *pānža* '15'; *āī* 'mouth' < *āsiya-*; *phaphə* 'lung' < *phupphusa-* (?); *ālī* 'day before yesterday'; *dīmī* 'smoke' < **dhūmiya-* (?); preterites in *-u* < *i(t)a(k)o*, &c.

An early contraction seems to have taken place in *šan* 'roof', if < *śar(a)ṇa-*, *dīēl* fem. 'foreign' < **deśānt(a)rikā-*, cf. *khin*.

Grammatical Notes.

Word Formation.

The suffix *-ār* denotes the agent in *sačār* 'truthful'; *ijār* 'liar', from *sačə, iji*.

A very common adj. suffix is *-āl*, v. Voc. s. vv. *bilag-, duk-, pač-, pič-, pūž-, šiš-, tapij-* + *āl*. Cf. also the nouns *banāl, kaçāl, ṣiṣal*.

Another adj. suffix is *-uṭ*, used in words denoting 'small', &c.: *ubuṭ, učuṭ, lukuṭ, čunuṭ*, but prob. not in *čüpuṭ*.

A common noun suffix is *-ōr*, fem. *-ēr* < *-āra(ka)*, *-āṭa(ka)*. Corresponding to A *āj* 'to-day'; *jāl* 'yesterday'; *ālī* 'day after to-morrow', B has *āj-ug, jāl-ug, ālɛ-ug* (*dōs*).

Noun-Inflexion.

The fem. is formed by palatalization of the vowel (cf. above pp. 211, 218). Thus, *gōr* 'horse' : fem. *gēr*; *učuṭ* 'little' : fem. *ičiṭ*, &c.

The pl. is formed in various ways. I have noted *phī* : *phi-ār* 'shoulder'; *birē* : *birē-šāl* 'girl'; *λō̄λ* : *λūλ-e* 'woman'; *palas* : *palēs* 'rug'; *dan(t)* : *dan(t)* 'tooth'; *eçh* : *eçh* 'eye'; *mānuš, jātak* are used as plurals of *mīš* 'man', *puλ* 'son'.

Bidd. mentions also other formations in *-bāl, -bār, -āl, -at, -küt, -ōr, -ān, -ilān, -in, -ū*. Evidently most of these suffixes are originally collective nouns.

The genitive suffix is *-an*: *thōsan bāl* 'hair of the head'; *yālan baṭ* 'mill-stone'; *pilian puλ* 'uncle's son'; *kaṇā ḍoŋ* 'hole of the ear'; *dīmiā ḍuŋ* 'smoke-hole'; *māšē lōkēr* 'meat-soup'. Cf. Bidd. *is-ē*, LSI *bab-ā*.

A locative in *-a* is found in *yāla* 'at the mill'; *sūna* 'in a dream'. — Note *ya athā mīš-e ḍiant* 'I beat that man'.

Personal Pronouns.

I	*ya*	thou	*tu*	we *mā*	you *tha*
(by) me	*mai*	(by) thee	*thai*	us *mā*	you *tha*
my	*mā*, fem. *mē*	thy	*čhā*, fem. *čhē*		

Examples: *ya thai bīçhant* 'I see thee'; *mäi thäi lɪçh* 'I saw thee'; *ya čhē bāt bujjant* 'I hear thy word'; *č(h)ā kā nam?* 'what is thy name?' *tu pa bäi* 'sit down'; *mā khur* 'my foot'; *äyī ɪs mē* 'this woman is mine'; *aṣe šiṛ čhēn-ā* 'that house is thine'; *mäī (ka)*

nīn yent 'sleep comes to me'; *mā/tha khēt* 'we/you ate'; *mā/tha bāeṣṭ* 'we/you are sitting'.

With *ya* cf. To., GB., Kal., Pash. *ā*, Waig. *yē*, Dam., Ashk. *ai*, &c., which scarcely can go back to the demonstrative pronoun preserved in Bashk. *ayī*.[1] *mai* may be an old instrumental. *thai* (cf. Shina and Pal.) probably goes back to Pkt. *tuha*, but *čhā* to *tujjha*. Regarding the different treatment of *sm* and *ṣm* in *mā, tha*, v. Bloch, p. 192.

Demonstratives.

Biddulph has not succeeded in unravelling the tangle of demonstrative pronouns in Bashk. My material is not sufficient to establish the complete system, but a provisory arrangement of the available forms may be attempted. Forms taken from Bidd. or LSI are put within brackets.

	Sg.			Pl.		
	Nom.	Gen.	Obl.	Nom.	Gen.	Obl.
1) He	[*sah*]	[*tas-ā* m.]	*tän*	[*ta/um*]	[*tas/ō*]	[*tăm-a*]
She		[*tass-ē* f.]				
2) This	*äyī, aī*	*as*	*ī*	[*am*]	[*əsō*]	[*ăm*]
		[*asā*, f. *asē*]				
3) That	*aṣē/ī*	[*ašī?*]	*ṣī*			
4) That	*'athā*					
(half remote)	[*attē* f.]					
5) That	*athī*		*athī*			
(out of sight)						
6) That(?)	[*pah*]					

Examples: *tän khēg* 'he has eaten'; *äyī šiṭ as-ē* 'this house is his'; *äyī īs äyī mīš-ē* 'this woman is this man's' (uninfl. gen. of adj. pron.); *aṣī mīš* 'that man'; *äyī ṣiṭ ṣī mīš-e* 'this house is that man's'; *ya athā mīš mārant* 'I kill that man'; *ta'thī mīš mur* 'that man died'; *thate mīš kom?* D 'who is that man?' *ya tathim bāt amuṣut* 'I have forgot the words of that (man)'.

[1] Cf. Bloch, L'indo-aryen, pp. 190 sq.

1) is derived from *sa, tasya*, &c.; 2) from *ayam*; 3) from *eṣa-*; 4) from **atra-stha-*; 5) from *tatra-stha*. With 6) (only LSI), cf. To. *pāe*, &c.

Verbs.

Imperative. E.g. *da* 'give'; *kar* 'do'; *ya* 'come'; *bäy* 'sit'; *čō* 'go' (2 sg. and pl.); *gel dīau* 'abuse' (2 pl.).

Aorist (Future). The only forms noted are the 1st sg.s *manam* 'I say'; *biṣimam* 'I rest'; *yem* 'I (shall) come'. Cf. LSI *-am*, but Bi. *-ı* (*-m* in *hōm* 'I shall become'). Acc. to Bi. the distinction between the persons has largely been given up even in this last remnant of the old finite verb: 1 sg. m. *-ā̃*, 3 sg.; 2, 3 pl. m. *-ā̆*; 1 pl. m. *-i*; 2 sg. m., all f. forms *-ē̆*.

Present. The formative suffix is *-ant* (*-āt, -an*), fem. *-ĕnt*, possibly with varying accent (*'lunant* : *bu'nant*, &c.). The person is indicated solely by means of pronouns, a simplification which is quite rare in I.E. languages outside Scandinavia. Note *thū*, fem. *thī* 'am, is, are', and the enclitic *-ē* 'is'.

Preterite. 1) Ancient formations: *dit* 'gave'; *kir* 'made'; *mur* 'died'; *liṣh* 'saw'; *ṣet* 'began'; *gĭt-ə* 'seized'; *gū*, fem. *gē* 'went'.

2) 'Weak' preterite: *'käyar-u* 'sold'; *čaṇ'ḍ-ū* 'sold'; *du'kū* 'was tired'; *pāṣū* 'ground'. — *āš* 'was' prob. goes back to *á-śayat*, or a similar form.

3) Forms in *-t*: *yāt(ə)*, fem. *yēt* 'came' (*rāyləm*); *itthit* 'rose' (*pāsēdəm*); *khēt* 'ate'; *phuṇḍūt* 'blossomed'; *jāwat* 'bore'; *dukut* 'was tired'; *ḍäŋgūt* 'fell'; *amuṣut* 'forgot'; possibly also *hūṭ*, fem. *hīt* (= *ūth, ith?*) 'became'. Acc. to Bidd. these forms in *-t-* belong to the Perfect: *yātū, yētī* 'has come'; *kirtū* 'has dome' (< *kir* + *thū* 'was'?).

Perfect (?). *khēg* 'has eaten (*xuṛele dē*)'; *rannāg* 'has beaten'.

Pluperf. *yāše*, fem. *yēš* 'had come'; *gāš* 'had gone (*tələai wū*)'. Cf. Bidd. *yā-šū* '&c.'.

Imperf. *yā'iš*, fem. *yē'iš* 'I was coming (*rātləm*)'; Bidd. *yān-šū* < **yānt* + *ašū*. Cf. Bidd. *yātū, yētī, yašū* > *yāt, yēt, yāš(ə)*.

Note *buṭhāagū* 'is hungry'; *tiṭhaagū* 'is thirsty'; *ya dukal thū/āš* 'I am/was tired'.

I add a few verbal forms noted from Shina of Pales (Sh. pal.):

mō šōd-ōs	I am tired	*thuās*	I do
tū šōd-āi	thou art tired	*thuai*	thou dost
āe šōd-ū	he is tired	*thenen*(?)	he does
bē šōd-as	we are tired	*thōeṇə*	we do
čōh šōd-ath	you are tired	*thuīth*	you do
buṭə šōd-ə	they ('many') are tired	*thenenə*	they do

lōās (pres.), *lam* 'I cut grain'; *mo thīke khoās* 'I eat bread'; *mō kōm thuās* 'I work'; *mōse to daguās* 'I beat thee'; *wai pīm* 'I shall drink'; *mō ulilōs* 'I am thirsty'; *mō ōnielōs* 'I am hungry'; *čō žōk kōm thoīth?* 'what work are you doing?'

Finally I take the opportunity to give a few words from '*Gūjərī*' of *Mēnexur* in *Dir*. Numerals 1–20: *ēk, dō, trē, čār, panǰ, çhē, sat, ath, nō, da, yara, bāra, tēra, čōda, pandra, sōṛa, satāra, aṭhāra, unnī, bī. tṝ* '30'; *čiṛī* '40'; *da te čiṛī* '50'; *trēbī* '60'; *da te trēbī* '70'; *akh* 'eye'; *kan* 'ear'; *mũ* 'mouth'; *bāṛ* 'hair'; *sir* 'head'; *hath* 'hand'; *dil* 'heart'. These forms agree more with Yusufzai Ajrī than with Yusufzai Gujurī, v. LSI, IX, IV, pp. 965 sq. Note the cerebral in *çhē*.

Vocabulary.

(Bi. = Biddulph; L. = Leech; Sh. pal. = Shina of Pales. All forms from this dial., and from Kandiā have been given, if not already included in my Notes on Torwali [A.O. VIII], to which is constantly referred for further etymologies. — Psht. transl. are given within brackets.)

Vowels.

īēi mother; Bi. *yē*, LSI *yaī*. — Cf. Pal. *yēī*, GB *jāi*.

ū m.; L. *wahe*(!) water. — *ū ˈučuṭ hūt* there is little water. — Cf. To. *ū*, &c.

uˈbaǰ entrails, guts. — < **ubbadhya-*, Skt. *ūbʃvadhya-* contents of the bowels.

aˈbōk piece of bread. — *aˈbōk daˈ*.

ōˈbel boiling. — *ōbel ū kēent* the water is boiling. — Hi. *ubalnā*, &c., v. Nep. s. v. *umlanu*; **udval-* cf. Skt. *vălayati* causes to turn, move, O. Norw. *vella* to boil, &c. (Walde-Pok. I, 302).

ˈubuṭ D light, not heavy. — *ˈubuṛ thū* it is light. — Cf. GB *ˈūbɔ*, Dam. *ˈūba*, Pal. *ˈubɔ*. Prob. with *-uṭ* from *ˈučuṭ*.

ūč A, *ŭč* C, D spring, fountain; *ūs* LSI. — Dam., Pal. *ūč*, GB (*w*)*ũč*.

ičimik closing the eye, blink. — *mäi i° diant* I wink. — Cf. Nep. *cim* blink.

učat high; LSI *ūčat*. — *khan u° thū* the mountain is high. — Prob. from Psht., in its turn < IA. — Cf. Bi. *uč-ugā* 'to lift'.

ˈučuṭ, fem. *ičiṭ* little. — *ū ˈučuṭ hūt 'ōbə kam šu'*; *ičiṭ gɛl da* 'give me a little bread'. — Cf. Dam. *uˈčuṭa*; Nep. s. v. *choṭo*.

aç A, C, D eight; *ɹč* Bi., *aṭh* LSI, *hašt* L. — To. *āṭh*, Dam., Pal. *aṣṭ*, GB *ɔṣṭ*.

aˈçā(ha) A, *ˈačahā* B, *açiˈā* C, *aˈçah* D eighteen; Bi. *ɹčāhə*, LSI *aṭāh*, L. *hastàha*.

ēç A, *ˈɛçh* B eye; *āč*, pl. *ɛč* fem. Bi., *ačhī* L., *iṭh* LSI. — *a ēç, dū ēç; ēçan bāl* eyelashes. — To., Sh. pal. *aṣī*, Dam. *ɛ̃č*, Pal. *açhi*, Kand. *açhē*, &c. (Sh. pal. *ˈkumä* eyelashes).

içh m. bear. — Pal. *īç*, GB *ĩç*, To. *īṣ*, Sh. pal. *ēçh*. Cf. *kɑ̃çh*.

ādiˈna Friday. — Ar.-Prs.

iˈdrān rainbow. — Dam. *idrâṇ*, Pal. *iź(d)rāṇ*, Kal. *indrē*, v. Nep. s. v. *idreni*.

ādiš fem. work(?). — Only in: *ṣīm ba ādiš thī* there is work there (*alta kar dē*).

ōˈḍāl flood. — Pal. *ɔḍhal*; cf. Nep. *ḍhālnu* to fell, pour in.

aḍ-ˈrāt midnight. — Cf. Pal. *āḍu*, &c.

aḍ-ˈḍōs noon. Cf. *dōs*.

ˈāga m. cloud, rain. — *āga mučant* it rains. — Cf. To., Pal. *aghā*; GB *avˈgāš* (but Sh. pal. *āẓo*, Kand. *āẓu*).

uˈgūr D heavy. — *u° thū*. — Dam. *uˈgura*, Pal. *ˈu(ŋ)guro* (Chilis *ungūro* slow), Kal. urtsun *aˈgūruk*, &c.

aǰ to-day; Bi. *āž*, LSI *āǰ*. — *āǰ dōs* A; *āǰug dōs* B. — To. *až*, Sh. pal. *aś dēs*.

ˈiji a lie. — < **ud-hvṛtī*? V. Göteborgs Högskolas Årsskrift, 1935, 3, p. 38.

iˈjār; LSI *iždgār* liar.

ak(h) A, *akh'* C, *ɹk* D one; Bi. *ək*, LSI *ak*, L. *yak*. — *a dand* a tooth. — Cf. To. *ēk*, Pal. *āk*, Dam., Kal. *ɛk*.

ˈīkɹh A, *ˈikyah* C D eleven; *ikāhə* Bi., *ikyā* LSI, *ɪkà* L. — To. *agāš*, Pal. *aˈkāš*.

ikuˈkur, v. *hukukur*.

el guts (*kulmē*). — < **āntriya-*; cf. Kal. *in'drə̄*; Nep. *ānro*.

āl, *ʌll* wet; Bi. *ʌll*, fem. *ell*. — *mā khur āl ūth* my foot got wet; *īs āl* (NB.) *īth* the woman got wet. — Skt. *ārdra-*.

ūl otter (*säŋla'ū*). — Cf. Pal. *ūdr*, GB *ūl*.

'uluk sweat. — Shina gur. *hūlūkh*, koh. *hūlạk*, id.; Kal. *hūluk* noon, heat.

'ālī A, Bi.; *āleug dōs* B the day before yesterday. — Kal. *atrīli*, Pal. *ētrili*, Dam. *itrī* < **ā-tṛtīya-*.

am unripe. — *ām thū*. — Pal. *ōmo*, Kal., Dam. *ama*.

amuṣ- forgetting. — *tathim bāt amuṣ 'ut* I forgot that word. — Pal. *amuṣ-*, cf. Kal. *prāmūṣ-*.

ən-ūgā Bi. to bring; *án* L. bring! — Skt. *ā-nī-*.

āɪ A, D; *aiñy* fem. Bi., *āī* LSI mouth (D also 'arrow'). — Cf. To. *ā*, Sh. pal. *āzi*.

-ē is. — In: *āyī šiṭ* (*īs*) *āyī mīš-ē* this house (woman) belongs to this man.

ē this; Bi. *aī*. — *ĭ-'sāt* at this time (*pa dē sāt*); *īm-bākə ya* come to this place (ə: here). — Obl. of *ayī*.

'enčūk fem. A, *'inčuk* B darkness; Bi. *enčūk* fem. — *'enčūk hīt* it is dark (*tayāra dē* [sic!]). — **andhya-* > **enj-* +? To. (Bi.) *ančik*.

aṇ egg. — To. *āṇ*, Dam. *'anək*, GB *ʌṇḍʌ*, Pal. *ha'ṇō*, Sh. pal. *°ō*.

'aṇbīš A, *'on°* C, *ən'bīš* D nineteen. — Cf. To. *ʌnbīš*, Dam. *u'nēš*, GB *ē'nīš*.

äṇ'kul testicles. — *aṇ* + *kul*.

ēŋg sickle. — Cf. To. *ā'ŋg* (Sh. pal. *lē'ṭṛī*).

aŋ'guç thumb. — To. *aŋgūṭh*, Sh. pal. *hagū*.

äŋ'gār fire; Bi. *angār* m., LSI *āgār*. — To. *aŋā*, Pal. *aŋ'gōr*, Dam. *°ar*, GB, Kal. *°ār*, Sh. pal. *hagār*.

'aŋgīr finger; Bi. *angūr*, L. *angyùr*, LSI *angir*. — To. *äŋgī*, Pal. *aŋ'guṛi*, Sh. pal., Kand. *ha'gūī* (Sh. pal. *çhində*, *çi'tōš h°* 4th, 5th finger).

äŋgu'sir finger-ring; = LSI. — Pal., Dam. *aŋguṣ'ṭēri* (infl. by Prs. *anguštarī*?). Why *-s-*?

o'pār shepherd. Cf. *payāl*. — Skt. *avipāla-*, Raj. *evāḷiyo*.

arra a saw. — Prs.

ər duck; LSI *ār*. — Pal. *hēṛī*, GB *'āṙī* < Skt. *āṭi-*.

īr fem. sheep, ewe; = Bi. — Cf. To. *öi*; GB *eṛī* (Sh. pal. *ēš*).

ar'gil jaw. — To. (Bi.) *hagel*, cf. To. s. v. *ha'rēš* chin, Ashk.[2] *arkelik* jaw, and Pal. *hariŋ'gēlī*, Pash. kurangal *or'gol* (Sh. pal. *daī* chin).

ir'gʌṇḍ breast; L. *erkas*. — Cf. *ir-ēṭ* (Sh. pal. *sənā*).

i'rēṭ chin. — Cf. To. *harēṣ*, Pal. *ʌrūṣṭī*. — *ir* + **aṣṭhī* (Sh. pal. *daī*).

'aṛ D half-full; LSI *ādīl* half. — Cf. Dam. *waḍa*, GB *adhe*. — Cf. *aḍ-rāt*.

as his. — *äyī šiṭ 'as-ē* this house is his. Cf. LSI *asē* her, *asā* his.

ɪs, *īs* A, B woman, wife; Bi. *īs*, pl. *īsāl*. — < **istrī*, Nep. *tiriyā*.

'ʌsī D mountain-goat; LSI *ūsai*. — Psht.

aso-'kar wash the hands (*lās wīnza*).

asmān sky, heaven; Bi. fem. — Prs.

'ōsaŋ fem. yawning. — *müi ō. yent* I am yawning.

a'sōr small hammer.

i'sār delayed. — *tuši i'sār huwant* I am a little delayed (*ləg īsārēgəm*). — Ar.-Psht.

assun tear. — Poss. original plur. — Dam. *uśtrū*, Kal. *āstru*, &c.

ō'stād carpenter. — Prs.

āš was. — *ya jāl du'kāl āš* I was tired yesterday; *tu na āše* thou wert not; *nā-āš* he was not (*na wū*). — To. (Bi.) *ašū*, &c., Skt. *ā-śī-* (or *á-śayat*?).

ōš ice. — Kal. *oš*, GB *hōš*, cf. Nep. *os* < *avaśyā*.

i'škūṇ porcupine. — Psht.

išpō A sister; D husband's sister (*indrōr*), Bi. *išpo*. — Cf. To. *šū*, Dam. *pas* (but *išpaṣi* sister's child); but Pal. *bhēṇ*.

ašun hail. — Pal. *āšuṇ*, GB *išin*, cf. Nep. *asinu*.

uš'yār D wise. — *u° thū*. — Prs.-Psht.

aṣē A, *ašu/e* B that. — *aṣē mīš kam*? who is that man? (*aya saṛē cōk dē*?); *aṣĕ mīš 'haya saṛē'*; *ašu mīš*, *ašе īs*; *ašе šīṛ čhē* that house is thine; *ašе miš līg* those men are far away. — Skt. *eṣa-*.

ā'ṣēr apricot. — Pal. *āṣāṛ* fem. (*āṣāṛī* a. tree); *āṣa'ṛīk* GB; Pash. *aṣa'rī*; To. *āšai*; Lhd. *hāṛhī*; Psht. LW *ašarai* dried apricot. — < Skt. **āṣāḍhikā* belonging to June/July.

u'ṭet A, *'u°* D fever. — < **ut-tapti-*, but why *ṭ*? Cf. Kati *bätot* work < *upa-tapti-*.

athā this (half-distant); Bi. *attā* that. — *athā mīš mārant* I kill this man. — < **atra-stha-*. Cf. *tathā*.

itthi- to rise, to be standing. — *ya 'itthit* I rose (*zə pāsēdəm*); *ai 'itthit* he is standing A; *ya*

itthi(ā)t I am standing. D. — < *utthita-*.

ūth m., *ith* fem. was. — Also *hūt.*

ū'thal A, *'uthal* D high (*učat*); Bi. *ūtall*, fem. *ūtill.* — To. (Bi.) *ūtal*, Pal. *utthālu*, Dam. *ɔtha'la*, GB *u'thalâ*; cf. *Utāla* n. of several vill. in Swāt and Dir.

o'thār leather shoes (*ota'rē*). — <**ava-stāra*, cf. Nep. s.v. *othro* (Sh. pal. *že'kaṇ*; *toāṭe* leather boots).

āṭ flour. — Pal. *hāṭ*, Dam. *âṭ*, &c.

ūṭh camel. — LW.

a'wal first. — *a'wal išpō* the month *Rabi' ul-awwal*, Psht. *wṛumbaī xōr.* — Ar.

ä'yī A, *aī* B, *ai*, *äyī* D this. — *äyī mīš ka karant?* what is this man doing? *äyī iṣ mē* this woman is mine; *äyī šiṭ äyī mīš-ē* this house belongs to this man; *aī šiṛ mē, aše šīṛ čhē* this house is mine, that house is thine. — Cf. *ē.*

B

bā extinguished. — *ya aŋ'gār bā karant* I extinguished the fire. — But Lhd. *bhā lāwaṇ* to kindle a fire.

bā, in *gō 'baant* he ploughs (*kulbē garzawī*). — Skt. *vahati?*

bī grain (coll.). — Dam., Kal. *bī*; GB *bīu* single grain.

'bōī daughter-in-law. — Dam. *bawu'ī*, Kal. *ba'hū*, GB *bōu'ṭī*, cf. To. *bōe* (Sh. pal. *nūṣ*). Prob. **vadhuvikā.*

bab father; Bi. *bāp*, pl. *bāpū.* — Dam. *bàp*; Pal. *bābu*; Sh. pal. *bubā*; To., GB *bāp*; Skt. *bappa-?*

bobə paternal uncle (*trə*). — *gäṇ bɔbə* elder uncle (*məšər trə*).

bō'bäi apple. — Cf. To. *ba'bai*, Gowro *bàbon* (Sh. pal. *pa'lōh*).

ba'čēr calf. — Pal. *ba'čhār* m., Dam. *bačhar* m., Kal. *ba'čhoṛə* m., To. *bās*, Sh. pal. *ba'čō* m., °*ōī* fem. Cf. Nep. *bacero.*

bač- to go. — *ya 'bačant* I am going (*zə zum*). — Cf. To. *baǰ-* < *vrajya-* (v. Nep. s. v. *bagnu*); but we should expect **ẓ-* < *vr-*.

boč vulva (*kus*). — Cf. Si. *bhucu* covered with long hairs?

bīṣh : *līṣh* to see; Bi. *lūč-*, LSI *liṭh.* — *yä thai bīṣhant* I see thee; *mäi thäi liṣh* I saw thee. — Cf. Pal. *biṣh-*, Tir. *bīč-.* — Skt. *vīkṣ-*, and To. *ḍiṭh* (LSI).

buṣh- B to be hungry. — *buṣhāagū* I am hungry. Cf. LSI *būṭhō* hungry; L. *bučak-ot* I am hungry, Bi. *ya bučəgāl tū.* — Cf. To. *buṣ-* (Sh. pal. *mō ōnielōs* I was hungry).

'bādān young boys; Bi. *bədān*, pl. *bādān* young man; *bādē* maid. — Cf. Tir. *ba'dan* boy, child(ren).

ba'ḍīr sledge-hammer (*maṭōr*). — Pal. *ba'ḍhīr*, GB *bä'ḍil*, Khow. *bə'ḍir*, &c.

bēgar n. of a bird. — Cf. Dam., Khow. *bēkar* moonial (*totiru*); Pal. *'bēgar* n. of a bird (*sāranē čirg*).

baǰ- B to do. — *lama ba'jam* I work. — Av. *varəz-*, &c., is not found in IA.

bāh A, *bah* C, D twelve; Bi. *bāhə*, LSI *bāh*, L. *biyàhà.* — To. *duāš*, Pal. *bāš*, Dam. *bâš*, GB *bāš.*

bujj- to hear; Bi. *buž-*, LSI *budh* he heard. — To. *buj-*, Skt. *budhyate.*

bake place. — *īm-bāke* here (*dē zäi*); *ṣīm bāke* there (*aya zäi*); Bi. *äšum-bā* there; LSI *Kašmīr āī bāgē ti kiti dūr?* K. this place from(?) how far (is)? *tatī bāg* in that place. Cf. *čhā bām tē* from thy side? — Skt. *bhāga-* place, side, with secondary suffix *k/g?*

ba kul A strong (*mazbūt*), *ba'kūl* D thick, fat (*pēṛ*). — Pal. *bhɹkulo* cf. Nep. *bhakullo*, &c. fat, plump.

'bakar goats (coll.); Bi. *bɹkkər* herd. — Pal. *ba'kāra*, cf. Nep. *bākhro.*

'bōkhin elbow; Bi. *bəkün* m. — Cf. To. *be'khiṇ*, Nep. *kuhunu* (Sh. pal. *muṭh*).

bāl hair; L., LSI *bāl.* — *thōsan bāl* hair of the head; *ēçan bāl* eyelashes. — Cf. To. *bāl*, Pal. *bōla*, Sh. pal. *bāl(o)*, Kandia *bālə.*

bal- to winnow. — *gōm bālant* I winnow wheat. — Pal. *bhālay-.* Cf. the foll. word:

'bālā fem.(?) wind, heavy rain; Bi. *bālə* m. — *bº diēnt* the wind blows. — Cf. To. *balai.*

bi'lɔg ill, sick; Bi. *bilāg-ogā* to be ill; *bilegār* m. illness; *bilegər-ā* to be pained. — *ya bi'lag* A I am ill; *bi'log thū* D. — Pal. *bi'drāgu* ill(ness). < **vidārga-?*

bila'gāl ṣiṣāl ghee. — Cf. Dam. *bila'isan giṛ.* — V. Nep. *bilinu* to melt.

'bāma inside, within. — *šiṭi bāma* within the house.

bŭm ground, earth. — Pal. *bhūm*, Dam., GB *bum.*

bu'mäl earthquake. — Cf. To. *būmel*; Kal. *būnjeu(-l)*; Pal. *ghū'mal.*

bā willow. — Cf. To. *biū*, GB *bēu.*

bun- to weave. — *ya kučer bu-ˈnant.* — Cf. Nep. *bunnu.*

baˈnāl hill-pasture (*bāṇḍa*). — Pal. *bhāṇōl* cow- and sheep-pen; Lhd. *bhaṇā*, &c.

bāŋg- to crow. — *kuˈkur bāŋgant.* — Psht.

bār much, many; Bi. *bər* much. — Cf. To. (Bi.) *bār* thick, fat, v. Nep. s. v. *baṛo.* (Sh. pal. *buṭe*).

baˈrū outside. — Dam. *baˈrān*, Nep. *bāira.*

biˈrē, brē, pl. *b(i)rēˈšāl* girl; = Bi. — Dam. *buˈrāi.*

bīr he-goat; LSI *bir*, Bi. *bür.* — Dam., Kal. *bira*; cf. To. *birāṭh* (Sh. pal. *ˈmugər*).

bīr awl. — Skt. **vidhira* piercing.

bór A, A[1] tiger, leopard; LSI *bōr.* — Prs.-Psht. *bawr* (Sh. pal. *manzarē*).

bɔ̄ˈr, fem. *bēˈr* deaf; Bi. *por*(!), fem. *bür.* — To. (Bi.) *bū*; Pal. *bhūru*, GB *buˈɽɔ*, Dam. *ˈbuɽ́ɔ.* Skt. *badhira-.*

barˈdēd noon (v. *aḍḍōs*).

bärim eyebrow. — Pal. *ʌçheˈbhāɾɛ.* < **bhāṭi-*? (Sh. pal. *ˈruzə* < Psht.)

ˈbariš (*-ṣ*?) summer. — < **variṣ(y)a-*, cf. Ksh. *warihy*; Pal. *ˈbēriṣ*, To. *bašā* (Sh. pal. *waalo*).

baˈrāt n. of the month Šaʿbān. — Ar.-Psht.

ˈbasan spring (season). — Dam. *ˈbasan*; Pal. *bʌˈsānd*; To. *basān*; Sh. pal. *basōn*; Kal. *bāsun(d-)* GB *wasand.*

ˈbisin wide, broad; Bi. *bissün*, fem. *°in.* — < **bistrin*, cf. To. *bizin.*

bīš A, C, D twenty, = Bi., LSI, L. *bīs* (!). — Pal. *bhīš*, Kal., Dam. *bīši*, To. *bīš.*

bīš main roof-beam (*šatɪr*). — Pal. *bhēš*, Dam. *bā̄š*, Kal. *baš*, &c. < Skt. *vaṃśya-.*

bišim- to rest. — *aǰ ˈbišimam* I shall rest to-day (*nən dama kawum*). — Ashk. *ušām-* rest < Skt. *vi-śram-.*

bátt boiled rice, L. *bat.* — GB *bʌt*, cf. To. *bāt* (but Sh. pal. *tarūn*).

bušüt Bi. difficult. — **apa-śakti-*?

bāt fem. word. — *ya tathim bāt yād dānt* I remember that word. — Pal. *bāt*, GB *bāti*, Dam. *bɔ̄ati.* Prob. LW from Hind. (*vārttā* > **vrātt* > **jāt*?).

bōtei harvesting. — *bº karant* I reap (*pasal kawum*).

biˈtām eclipsed. — *sīr* (*yusun*) *bº hīt* the sun (moon) was eclipsed. — **vi-stambha-*, Skt. *vi-ṣṭambha-* suppression.

baṭ A, D stone; Bi. *bʌt*, pl. *bātin.* — To., Pal. *bāṭ*; Dam. *bɔ̄ˈṭ*; Sh. pal. *baṭ*, GB *wāṭ.*

būṭ boot. — Engl.-Hind.

bäy- : *bāeṣṭ* A, D to sit down; LSI *bai-* : *bāšt*; Bi. *baiy-ūgā.* — *yä bäyānt* I sit down; *ya bāešt* D I am sitting; *tu pa bäi* sit down; *ya bāeç* A I sat down; *ya* (*mā, tū, tha*) *bāeṣṭ* I am (&c.) sitting. — Prob. with *ṣṭ* < *ç* + secondary *t.* — To. *bieṛthū.*

bĭy- to be afraid; Bi. *by-ūgā*, *büt* fear, *biāt* timid. — *ya ˈbiant* A; *ya biyōt* D I am afraid. — Pal. *bhiy-*, Skt. *bhī-.*

ˈbuzurug mā n. of the month Rajab (*da Xudae myāšt*). — Prs.

Č

čak thief. — < **čak(k)a-*; Khow. *čoγ.*

čɪz thing. — *āī čɪz phōṭānt* I break this thing. — Psht.

čūz Bi. fem. lead. — Cf. Kal. *ajís* tin?

Č

čā- to build. — *ya a šɪṭ čāant* I build a house; *daˈwāl čāat* I build a wall. — < *pratidhā-*?

čī A, D ashes. — Pal. *čhī*, Lhd. *chāī.*

čō go! Bi. *čū-gā* to go; *čom* we will go; LSI *čō!* go! *čhōm* I will go. — *tha pa čō* get away! (2 pl.); *šarda čō* go away quick (*zar lāṛ ša*). — Pal. *čɔ̄*, GB *cō!* Cf. To. (Bi.) *čoh* 'away' (?). Skt. *cyu-.*

čač A, D guest. — Dam. *prāč(h)a*, Pal. *prāču* < **prathya(ka)-*. Cf. Ksh. *pǫ̈čʰ*, Nep. *pācho* < *pathyaka-* (Turner). Phonetically these words, too, might have ancient *pr-*, but possibly a contamination has taken place in Dard. with Nep. *pāhunu*, &c. < *pr-.*

čič female breast. — Pal. *čičī*, Dam., Kal. *ˈčīču*, GB *čuˈčū*, To. *čī.*

čōčiˈnā n. of a tree (*tambār*). — The local Psht. word is unknown to me.

čāčeṭ temples. — (Sh. pal. *çriṇga.*)

čuk sour. — Pal. *čukro*, Dam., Kal. urts. *čūkra*, To. *čūko*, Ashk. *čukaləstēi* (Sh. pal. *çhiṭho*). Poss. < **črukk* < *cukra-.*

ˈčukeṭ centipede. — Cf. Dam. *čuˈkâna* scorpion?

čāl m. A, *čāl* B light, brightness; Bi. *čall*. — *čāl hūt* it is light (*raṇā dē*). — Pal., Dam. *prāl*, GB *plɔl*, Kal. *prɛ'lik*, Chil. *čulo* m. (Bi.), Gowro *čou*; cf. Sh. *çalō* lighted torch; Nep. *palā* lamp. Skt. **prabhā-la-*?

čalak spinning wheel. — Cf. Yazghulami *ča'lak*, Brahui LW. *čalako* whirling round (a girls' game). Prs. only *čahra* (Sh. pal. *čarx*).

ča'lap turban (*laṭṭhī*). — (Sh. pal. *lāṭṭhī*).

čam skin, hide; Bi. *čʌm*. — Cf. To. (Bi.) *čʌm*, &c.

'čimɛr iron, = Bi., *čimar* LSI. — Pal., Dam., Sh. pal. *či'mar*; GB *či'mʌr*; Kal. *čimbär*, To. *čü'mō*.

čən m. Bi. moon. — Lhd. *can*, Kal. *čandr-* to shine. Cf. *yūsun*.

čin-ūgā Bi. to cut. — Pal., Dam., Kal. *čhin-* to cut, break, fell trees.

čün Bi. dark. — Pal. *çhiṇ* darkness; Dam. *çhin*; Sh. *čīṛo* black. Skt. *kṣīṇa-* waning (moon)?

čōun(də) A, *čōō* B, *čound* C, D fourteen, Bi. *čōn*, LSI *čōṇḍ*, L. *čohà*. — Pal. *čan'dī/ɪš*, Dam. *čan'dēš*, Kand. *čandaš*, Sh. pal. *ča'hundēī*, To. *čat'tēš*, GB *ču'dāš*. — < **čatundaśa*.

činǰ-ūgā Bi. to break (intr.?). — GB *čizi-* to be torn, cf. Nep. *chījnu*.

'čund(-ānt) to write; Bi. *čund-ūgā*, L. *čoṇḍ-*. — Pal. *çhōṇṭ-*, Dam. *čɔ̄ṇṭāy-*.

čōk (*čōk*?) small, wooden vessel.

či'nār chenar. — Prs.

'čōnɛr yellow; Bi. *čonɛr*, fem. *čonir*. — To. *čhō'nō* (Sh. pal. *pīlo*).

ču'nuṭ D small, narrow; Bi. *čunut*, fem. *čünült* short. — *čunuṭ rāmuŋg* small bean. — Cf. To. (Bi.) *čun* narrow; Dam. *'čhuṇa* thin, &c.

čüṇḍ- A to beat; LSI *čaṇḍ-*. — *māi athā mīš čüṇ'ḍū* I struck that man. — Scarcely = Nep. *cāṭnu* to cut.

'čüpuṭ B, *'či°* D full. — < **prati-pūrta-*, cf. Skt. *prati-pūrita-*, °*pūrti-*, *pūrṇa-*.

čār- to graze; = LSI. — *yā 'bakar čārant* I herd goats. — Dam. *čarāy-*, Lhd. *cāraṇ*, &c.

čīr pine. — Sh. koh. *čīh*, gur. *čīī* fem. < **cīḍā*, cf. Nep. s. v. *cir*.

čīr late. — *thāi čīr kia* thou camest too late (*tā nāwaxta ko*). — Skt. *cira-*.

čōr A, *čǭər* C, D four; Bi., LSI, L. *čōr*. — Pal., Dam. *čūr*, To. *čōu*.

čor-ūgā Bi. to leave, *čor karūgā* to fall. — Hi. *choṛnā* to let go.

čōr-bīš eighty; Bi., LSI *čōr-bīš*. — To. *čō'bīš*, Pal. *'čūrbhiša*.

či'rōr A chicken; D butterfly (?!); *či'rēr* fem. sparrow. — < **ciṭā-ṭa/ɪ*? Cf. To. *čēriḍ* (< **cāṭiṭṭa-*?), Ask. *čaṛāṇṭak*, Shum. *čāṛaṭik* chicken, v. Nep. *caro* bird.

čā'ṣ A, D flea. — < **preṣu-*?; Pal. *prīṣu*, Dam. *pra'ṣū*, *prēṣū*, GB *pleṣuk*, Kal. urts. *prīṣu*.

čiš A, A[1] mother-in-law. — < *(*š*)*praššī* < **svaśrī*? Cf. To. *paiṣ*, Dam. *iš'paši*.

čat kid. — Cf. To. *čo'dō*? Chil. *čatilo* he-goat.

čōṭ (fem.?) A fourth; Bi. *čōt*. — *čōṭ išpō* n. of the month *Jumād-uṣ-ṣānī* (Psht. *calōrama xōr*). — Cf. To. *čō'ṭom*.

čūž- to awaken. — < **pra-budhyate*, cf. GB *plēvuze-*; To. *pījil* awake.

ČH

čēl (prob. = *čhēl*) she-goat; LSI *čhēl*. Bi. *čɛr* id.; Bi. *čāl* goats. — Cf. To. *čhāl*; Pal. *čhēli*, Gauro *sāli*, &c.; Sh. pal. *čhal* kid (*ai* goat).

čhā, fem. *čhē* thy; Bi. *čā*, *čē*; LSI *čhā*. — *čā kā nām?* A what is thy name? *yā čhē bat bujjant* A I hear thy word; *ya čā dīant* A I beat thee; *aše šīṛ čhē* B is that house thine? *čhēnā* B is it thine? — Cf. To. *čhī*. Prob. *čhā-* < **t(u)jjhā-*.

čhōn A, *čōon* D cheese; L. *čot*. — Cf. To. *ču'ṇuth*, Beng. *chā/ēnā* soft cheese? Turner (in letter) suggests derivation < **styāna-*.

čhār- LSI to be lost. — Cf. GB *çhar-* to be left behind.

ÇH

çhʌn B empty; Bi. *čʌn*, fem. *čin*. — GB *çhēnika*, Gowro *čō*. But Pal. *tiš*, To. *tūš*, &c.

çhun- to thresh. — *gōm 'çhunant* he threshes the wheat (*yōbal kawī*). — Dam. *çhuṇ-* < Skt. *kṣuṇṇa-* stamped, trampled upon; cf. Khow. *çhun-* to trample; Pal. *çhoī* threshing.

çhīr milk, udder; Bi. *čür* fem. — Pal., Dam. *çhīr*, To. *çhī* (Sh. pal. *duth*).

çhōr walnut. — Cf. To. *a'ṣō* (but Dam. *brimu*, Sh. pal. *ka'käi*).

çhur knife, dagger; Bi. *čūr*, pl. *čūrbār*. — To. *çhū*, Pal. *çhūr*, &c. (but Sh. pal. *čakū*, *čak'wālī*).

D

da- : *dit* A to give, &c.; = Bi. — *ya tathim bāt yād dānt* I remember that word; *ya dāant* I give; *mäi gel dit* I gave bread; *rō dit* D I spoke; *da'wāl dit* (I) built a wall; *da* give! — Pal. *d-ūm*: *dito*; To. (Bi.) *dy-ūsa*: *dit*.

dā thread. — GB *da(h)ū*. Skt. *daśā*?

dī- to beat; to wish. — *ya čā* (*'athā mīše*) *'dīant* I beat thee (that man); *ya zuwāb dīant* I answer; *bālā dīent* the wind blows; *mäi rōš* (*lāǰ, šūg*) *dīent* I am angry (ashamed, -glad); *sānäiṭe dīant* I swim; *tu ka dīant* (*dīā*)? what do you want? (*tu sə ɣwāṛī?*); *gel dīan* scolds. — Cf. To., Pal. *dy-*, &c. (Sh. pal. *mōse tō daguas* I beat thee).

du- to wash. — *ya ṭhēr duānt* I wash my hands. — Pal. *dhūv-*, Dam. *dūwā-*, Nep. *dhunu*.

dȕ A, C, D two. — To., Pal., Dam., GB *dū*.

dȕi A daughter. — Cf. To. *dhī*; Dam. *žū*, &c.

dubīš forty. — To. *dūbīš*, &c.

dād grandfather. — Pal. *dōdo*.

dēd grandmother. — Pal. *dēdī*.

duk- to be tired. — *ya du'kut* A I get tired; *yə du'kū, sūo du'kū* B. — < **dhuk-* < **dukkh-* < *duḥkhita(ka)*-, To. *du'gū* (Sh. pal. *šo'dū*).

du'kal tired. — *ya d° thū* I am tired; *ya ǰāl d° āš* yesterday I was tired.

dil clod of earth (*lūṭa*).

dīēl fem. foreign, strange. — *äyī īs d°* this woman is a stranger (*prēdäi da*). — Poss. < **deśāntrikā*-, cf. Skt. *deśāntara*-.

dildil the Milky Way. — < *Duldul* n. of Ali's mule (as in other diall.); cf. Kal. *hāšu-'drū* horse-dust = the Milky Way.

dī'mī A, *de°* B smoke. — *'dīmiā ḍuŋ* smoke-hole. — To. *dhimī*, GB, Dam. *dum*, Kal. *thŭm*, *dhūm*, Sh. pal. *d(h)ūm*.

dōim second. — *dōim, dō'yem išpō* n. of a month *Rabi'* *uṣ-ṣānī* (Psht. *dwayama xōr*). — Bi. *dowim išpo*.

'dɹndə A, *'dɹn(ī)* sg., pl. D; Bi. *dɹn*, pl. *dān* fem.; LSI, L. *dand*. — To., Sh. pal. *dɹn*; Kandia *dɔdi*; Pal. *dān*, &c.

dēndī bit of a horse (*layām*). — Dam. *dan'duri*.

dɹr A door. — Pal. *dār*, Dam. *dar*.

dā'r A, husband's brother (*lēwar*). — Cf. To. *dē* (Sh. pal. *lēwar*).

dè'r A, A¹ beard; Bi. *der* fem., L. *dà'ir*. — Pal. *dēṛī* fem., Dam. *dáṙī*, To. *daī*, Sh. pal., Kand. *däī*.

dōr ladle. — Pal. *dūri*, Dam. *'dǭri* < *dārvikā*.

dūr A far; Bi. *dūr*, fem. *dūr*; LSI *dēōr*. — Pal. *dhūro*, To. *dū*, Dam., Sh. pal. *dūr*.

dū'ōr granddaughter. — < **duūwer* < **duhiiuari* < **duhitṛ-putarī*? Or < **duhitarī*?

dar'bēṭ A, D bow. — (Sh. pal. *hippī*.)

dar'bēṭh threshold. — Pal. *dɹrbē°ṭi*.

dɹ'rin A earth. — Cf. To. *də'rīn* (Sh. pal. *oz'mukäi*).

'darra D valley. — Prs.

dar šē D door-frame. — Pal. *dar-ṣiṣ* upper part of door-frame.

da'rēṭh window.

dós A day; Bi., LSI *dōs*. — Pal. *dēs*, GB *dōs*, Sh. pal. *dēs*, &c. Cf. Pash. *duwās*, &c., Kashtawārī *dōs* 'sun'. V. p. 217.

daš A, *dɹš* C, D ten. — Pal. *dāš*, To. *dɹš*.

daš-o-bīš thirty.

duṣ'mɹn enemy. — Prs.

dut lip; L. *dùdh*. — Cf. To. *dūt*.

'dātar fire-place. — Pal. *dhatār*, GB *dāntar*, To. *dadan*.

diṭ brave; Bi. *dūt*, fem. *dit*. — Prob. < Skt. *dhṛṣṭa*-.

dow-, du- to milk. — *ya gāi do'want* I milk the cow; — Pal. *dhōv-*, Dam. *dǭy-*; Nep. *duhunu*.

da'wāl wall. — Prs.

dā'yūn broom.

Ḍ

ḍā- A to flee; Bi. *dā-ghā*, LSI *ḍāb-* to run. — *tu ḍā! ya ḍāant*.

'ḍigər A afternoon (*māzdigar*). — Prs.-Psht. But note *ḍ*.

ḍāk A waist, *d(h)ȧk* A¹ back. — But: *ḍāk tɹl* strike the fire-stone. — Pal. *ḍōk*, To. *ḍāk*, Sh. pal. *ḍāko* (*çis*); GB *ḍaka*; Kal. *ḍhak, ḍhāk*; Dam. *ḍɹŋ, ḍāk-*.

ḍāl shield. — Nep. *ḍhāl*, &c.

ḍōl brass-pot (*kaṭōräi*). — Nep. *ḍol*.

ḍōnč- to thunder. — Pal. *ḍhrōŋk-* id.; Dam. *ḍṛōk-*; Kal. *ǵrōŋk-* to snort; GB *ḍanċ-* to thunder. Cf. Nep. *ḍukranu* to howl, bellow.

ḍoŋ hole. — *kaṇā ḍoŋ* hole of the ear; *dīmiā ḍuŋ* smoke-hole. — Cf. Nep. *ḍuṅo, ḍhuṅro*, if 'hollow stem, funnel' is the primary meaning.

ḍüŋg- to fall down. — *ḍüŋgūt* fell down. — Cf. Dam. *ḍak* falling, lying down.

'ḍuŋgir pot (*maŋ'gäi*).

ḍār A belly; LSI *ḍār*, Bi. *dār* m. — Cf. To. *ḍēi*.

G

gā A went; LSI. — *ya gā*, fem. *ya gē* I went (*zə lāṛəm*); *ya gāš* I had gone; *tu khanga gāš?* where had you gone? (*čarta tala wū*). — Kal. *gā*, &c.

gá A, A¹ grass. — Dam. *gâs*, GB *g(h)ās*, Kal. *khas*, *ghas*.

gāi A cow; Bi. *gā*, pl. *gai*, LSI *gāe*, L. *gá*. — Cf. To. *gā*; Dam. *gâ*; Sh. pal. *gaū*, Pal. *ghāu*.

gǒ A, A¹ bull; Bi. *goh*, pl. *gō*. — Pal. *gū*, To. *gō* (Sh. pal. *bhāk*).

gɹˈdā A ass; Bi. *gɹddə*, pl. *gɹddā*. — To. *goˈdhō*, Pal. *gadaˈṛō*, GB *gɹˈdā*, but Dam. *khar* (Sh. pal. *xar*, fem. *xarnī*).

gɹˈdēī fem. A she-ass; Bi. *gɹddüi*. — To. *geˈdhēi*.

gaḍ L. ghee. — GB *gɹd*, Tir. (L.) *gadh*. Apparently < **gharda-*(?); but cf. To. *ghīt* < Apabh. *ghitta-*.

giḍ straw. — Cf. Lhd. *gaḍā* armful of straw, *gaḍḍī* sheaf.

gaḍh LSI draw! pull! — Pal. *gaḍ-* to take out.

gɹl D valley; Bi. *gɹll* valley, *gāl* (pl.?) land. — Dam. *gɹl*, Ashk. *gul*, &c.; GB *ghɹl* ravine, Kal. *ghau(-l-)*, *gʰal* < **ghala-*. But cf. Nep. s. v. *galli*?

gaˈlōī A, *ˈgeloī* B pigeon (*kaptar*). — Pal. *galū*. < **galaughika-*, Skt. *galaugha-* tumor in the throat (Śuśr.)?

ge/ēl A, *gyēl* B bread, food; Bi. *gyül*, LSI *gil*, L. *goil*. — *ičīt gɛl da!* give a little bread! — Cf. To. *gɪl*, Chil. *gōli*. Cf. Nep. *golo/i* ball, anything round. (Sh. pal. *ṭhekyē*, *ṭikē*).

gel dī- to scorn. — *gel dīan 'kanzala kaī'*. — < Psht. *γul* dirt?

gūˈlus wrist. — Sh. gil. *gŭlūč* uncle, gur. *gūˈlūčū* wrist (Sh. pal. *ˈčant*).

gɔ̀m A, A¹ wheat. — Dam. *gōm*, GB *gǭm*, cf. To. *ghomū*.

gän-ant A to reckon; Bi. *gɹn-ügd*. — Nep. *gannu*, Dam. *gaṇ-* to say.

gin- : *gĩtə* to take, buy; Bi. *gɹn-*, LSI *gin-* : *gint*, L. *ghtn*. — *ya aī čīz ginant* I take this thing; *mäi aī čīz gĩtə* I took this thing; *ya ˈathā čīz ˈginant* I buy that thing (*xarsaiwum*). — Pal. *ghiṇ-*, &c. < Skt. *gṛhṇāmi*.

gūn D threshold.

ganəˈrī n. of a vegetable? (*warˈxaṛē*). — But Psht. *warxaṛa* means rubbish, sweepings. Cf. Psht. *gaṇḍher* wild radish?

gäṇ, fem. *gɪṇ* A big, elder; Bi. *gān*, fem. *gɛn*; LSI *giān*. — *gäṇ jā* elder brother; *gäṇ bobə* A, *gān bāp* Bi. father's elder brother; *gˈaṇ yīd*, Bi. *gān-yül* the Great Id (n. of a month). — Pal. *ghāṇ*, Kal. *ghŏna*, &c., Gowro *gōnt*, To. *gan*, Nep. *ghanu*.

guṇ D, *gun* A bow-string. — GB *gun*, Pal. *guṇu*, &c.

güṇḍ-ant A to bind, tie; LSI *gaṇḍ-*. — Pal. *ghāṇḍ-*; Nep. s. v. *gānu*.

gaŋgar-ˈbūṭ D spider. — Ashk. *gaˈŋeṣ*, and Pal. *buˈḍžlo*, Sh. *tal-būṛu*. Cf. Skt. *gāŋgaṭa-* prawn (Nep. *gaṅaṭo* crab).

guŋguˈṭäi beetle, earwig. — < Psht. (< IA).

gōˈpat anus; L. *gabīt*.

gir- A to wander about, LSI *gīr-*. — Pal. *gir-*, GB *gira-*, Kal. *ghēr-*; Lhd. *ghiraṇ* to be surrounded, to cross a river, Nep. *ghernu* to go round.

gǒr A, A¹ horse; Bi. *ghor*, pl. *ghorāl*; LSI *gōr*, L. *goḍ*. — Pal. *ghūṛu*, Dam. *gǫṛ̀ɔ*, GB *goṛa*, To. *ghō* (but Sh. pal. *ṭaˈṭū*).

gēr A mare; = LSI; Bi. *ghür*. — Dam. *guṙi*, To. *ghəē* (Sh. pal. *ˈašpō*).

gūr A khaki-coloured, *gū'* B yellow. — Lhd. *gūṛhā* deep-coloured, dark; &c.

gəront, fem. *gərent* Bi. stupid.

gaˈrōr throat (interior). — Pal. *garūṛi*, To. *gaˈrēr* (Sh. pal. *ṭhēro*, *ṣōṭo* neck, Kand. *ṣuṭə*); GB *garuṛa* necklace. Cf. Nep. *galo*?

gūt excrement. — < Expressive form **güttha-*, cf. Pal., Dam., GB *gū*, &c.

gaṭ-īt LSI married her. — Cf. Kal. *ghāṭ-* to wish, Dam. *gaṭ-*; or < **ghaṭṭ-*, cf. Skt. *ghaṭ-* to be united with.

gɪy- to bring; LSI *giya* bring. — *ya äī čīz gɪˈyant* I bring this thing; *mäī giyā* I brought (*mā rāwuṛ*). — Cf. Dam. *gyā-*.

Γ

γuˈlām m. slave; Bi. *golām*. — Ar.-Psht.

γuˈlēm fem. female slaves.

H

hū- to become; Bi. *ho-gā*; LSI *hū* became. — *huwant* (I) become; *ṭūši īsār huwant* I get a little delayed (*ləg īsārēgəm*); *hūt*, *ūth* m., *hīt* fem. became; *ū učuṭ hūt* the water decreased (*ōbə kam šu*); *enčūk hīt 'tayāra dē'*. — Kal. *hāw-*, Nep. *hunu*.

haḍ A bone; Bi. *həd.* — Pal. *haḍḍuŋg*, GB *haḍ*, Nep. *hāḍ.*

hāḍ n. of a month, June-July. — Prob. < Lhd. *hāhṛ.* V. *āṣēr.*

ˈhukukur D, *ikukur* A heart; Bi. *hikūkɛr.* — Chil. *hikūro* (Kand. *hīu* heart, *haliˈlī* breast). < **hṛtka-kūṭa-*? Cf. Nep. *hyākulo*?

hal plough. — To., Sh. pal., GB *hal*, &c.

haˈlār red wasp. — < **halal* < **haladra-*, cf. Pkt. *haladda-*, Skt. *haridrā-* turmeric, v. Nep. *haledo.*

him snow; = Bi. — GB *hīm*; but To. *hīn*, &c.; Pal., Dam. *kīr*, Kal. *kīrik.*

hiˈmāl avalanche (= Psht.). — To. (Bi.), Pal. id.; Dam. *ẖrˈa* < *hima-cala-.*

ˈhāman winter. — To. *himɔ*, Pal. *hēˈwand*, GB *heˈmand*; Sh. pal. *yōn.*

häŋg-ant to bray (*haṇēgī*). — Pal. *haṇēj-*, Lhd. *hiṇkaṇ*, Psht. (LW) *haṇēdəl.*

has- A to laugh; Bi. *həs-.* — *ɟɔ hasant* I laugh. — Pal. *hās-*, Dam. *as-*, &c.

hēs smile. — *hēs dɪant* smile. — Skt. *hāsikā.*

het fem. Bi. elephant. — GB *hāti.*

haˈyin low bed. — Pal. *haˈyiṇi* small stool. Cf. Skt. *hayana-* covered palanquin?

J

ja A brother; Bi. *jā*, pl. *johū.* — Pal. *bhrɔ̄*, Dam. *brâ*, GB *blyāyɔ*, To. *bhā*, Sh. pal., Chil. *ẓā.*

jādūī brother's daughter (*ɯrēra*).

jib tongue; = Bi., L.; LSI *jɪbh.* — Pal. *jɪb*, Dam., Kand. *žip*, Sh. pal. *ˈžibɐ* (< Psht.), To. *jɪb*, &c.

jiǰ birch. — < **bhrujji*, cf. Pal. *brhuj*, Dam. *bᵘrūš*, GB *bluz*, Kal. *phoˈrɪ*, *buˈrɪ.*

juk kidney. — Kal. *bruk*; cf. To. *bugiär.*

jal A, D net, web. — Lhd. *jālā* cow-web.

jāl (*dōs*) A, *jalug dōs* B yesterday; Bi. *jāl.* — *ya jāl dukal āš* I was hungry yesterday. — Cf. To. *byāl.*

jōlā spider. — Psht.

jōl large shawl. — Cf. Kal., GB *žɪl*?

jūl iron lamp (*čirāγ*). — Cf. Skt. *jvala-*?

jāūl brother's son. — Pal. *brhāputr*; GB *blāul*, &c.

jēˈmī leech.

jamda quick. — *jᵒ ya!* = *šarda ya!* — Cf. Nep. s. v. *jhappa.*

ˈjamal son-in-law. — Dam. *zâmā*, Kal. *jhaˈmōu(-l-)*; cf. To. *jaˈmāṛ.*

ǰēmil husband's sister. — Pal. *žamɛ*, Kal. *jōmī*, &c. Cf. Skt. *jāmī-*?

ǰān- to know. — *ya ˈtathē mīš ǰānant* I know that man. — Pal. *ǰhan-*, Kal. *ǰhōn-*, Dam. *zân-.*

ǰin A, D wedding (*janǰ*); Bi. *ǰin* fem. marriage. — *ya ǰin karant* D I marry; *ǰin kɪr.* — **janyā*, Pal. *ǰhäṇī*, Lhd. *jāj*; cf. GB *zanil*, Nep. *janta* < *janyayātrā.*

ǰūī louse. — Pal. *ǰ(h)ī*, Dam. *žū*, GB *zum*, v. Nep. *jumro.*

ǰanˈdra lock. — Psht. < IA.

ǰēŋg shin-bone. — To. *jāŋ* calf of the leg (Sh. pal. *ˈḍōnī*, Kand. *ˈduṇi*); cf. Nep. *jāgh.*

jūŋ owl (*guŋgäi*). — GB *zum.*

jaŋˈgal partridge (*zarka*). — Cf. GB *zāŋgal*, Ashk. *ˈjaŋal* leopard; Koh. *zŏgulᵘ* wild.

jār fem. A fight, war; Bi. *žār*, L. *jār.* — *jār ṣet* the fight began. Cf. Nep. *jharnu*[1] (Hi. *jhaṛapnā* to fight); *jhārnu*[1].

jaˈrāb stockings. — Prs.

jōṛ well, in health. — *ya jōṛ thū* I am well. — Psht. < Hi.

jis fem. sneeze. — *mäi jis yent* I sneeze. — Pal. *jist*, Dam. *žist.*

ˈjātak A boys (v. *yōr*); Bi. *žātək*, pl. *ᵒko.* — GB *zātak*, Lhd. *jātak.* — Early LW from Ir.?

joˈwār jowar.

**jā(y)-*, in *jāwāt* m., *ˈjāyē* fem. were born. — Pal. *jō-lo.* V. s. v. *yōr.*

K

ka to; Bi. *kə/e*, LSI *ka/i.* — *ya šiṭ ka bačant* I go home; *mäi ka nɪn yent* sleep comes to me; LSI *čhēl-ka* to the goat. — Dam. *ki*, Kal. *käi*, To. *ke.* Cf. Hi. *ko*, &c.?

kā what? Bi. *kə*, LSI *k(a)i.* — *čā kā nām*? what is thy name? GB *kī*, Kal. *kɪa*, To. *kā* (Sh. pal. *žōk* : *čō žōk kōm thoiṭh*? what work are you doing?).

kā where. — *tū* (*thā*) *kā bāeṣṭ*? where are you sitting?

kičə Bi. something. — Nep. *kachu.*

kuč D butter. — Psht.

kaˈčar mule. — Psht., &c.

ˈkičir fem. A she-dog; Bi., LSI *kɪčir.*

ˈkučur m. A (he-)dog; Bi., LSI *kɪčur.* — Chil. *kučuro*, To. *kujū*; Ksh. *kučorᵘ* puppy.

'*kučɛr* dress; L. *gujur*. — *ya k° ṣāant* (*siant*) I put on (sew) a dress. — Skt. *kucela-* a bad garment.

ka'çāl armpit. — Cf. To. *ka'ṣāl* (Sh. pal. *gye'tēd*, Kand. *gitīti*).

kad Bi. valley. — Poss. for **khāṛ*, cf. Nep. s. v. *khāṛi*?

kāk crow (*kāṛya*). — Pal. *kōk*, Kal. *kaga'ṛĕ*; Nep. *kāg*[1].

kakar- to cackle. — *kikir kakarent*. — Onomatop.

'*kikir* A hen, fowl; = Bi. — GB *kukuṛi*, cf. To. *kugu'ī*.

'*kukur* A cock, = Bi. — Nep. *kukhro* (Sh. pal. *baŋ'gi*).

'*kɑle* rafters (*bage, tīrūna*). — Pal. *kɑlɑ'ī*, Sh. *kă'ṛī* fem. Ksh. *kar* m.

kāl year; = Bi., LSI. — *kāl* Pal., To., Sh. pal.

ki'lī key. — Prs.-Psht. *kilī(d/l)*. (Also Hi., &c., *klī* key—v. Nep. s. v. *kilo*—has been crossed with this word.)

kīl bullet. — < *arrow (very common semantic change), cf. Skt. *kīla-* sharp piece of wood, pin, weapon.

kōl crooked. — Dam. *kōla*, Pal. *kū[u]lu*, To. (Bi.) *kol*, Ashk. *kolə-stēi*, Tir. *'kōolə*. — Cf. Walde-Pok. I, 371?

kūl a single grain. — *ak kūl*; cf. *äṇ-'kul* testicle. — Pal. *'kula* scrotum; Sh. *kūlu* a grain. Cf. Skt. *kulaka-* stone of a fruit.

ka'lĕč spoon, ladle (*kalačāi*). — Pal., id. — Prob. < Prs. *kaflēz*.

'*kuliç* span from thumb to fore-finger. — GB *godriṣṭ* (LW, note *dr*). < **ku-driṣṭi* 'the lesser span'(?). V. *liç*.

ka'lal resin, gum of a tree. — Sh. *kalēl* m.; poss. Ksh. *kēlam*?

ka'lin rug (*kālī*). — Prs.-Psht.

ki'lēr cheese. — GB *ki'lāṛī*, Dam. *ki'lāṛi*, Kal. *ki'lāṛ*.

kam A, D who? Bi. *kɑm*, LSI *kum*. — *aṣē mīš kam*? A, *thate mīš kom*? D. — To. *kām* < Skt. *katama-*.

kɑm'din B (= Bi.), *kh°* D wife; but L. *kumārī*.

'*kōmal* A soft; Bi. *°ɑl*, fem. *°il*. — Pal. *kɔ'mālu*, Dam. '*kōmala*, GB *koma'lɔ*; Gouro *kāwàl*, Chil. *kuholo*, To. (Bi.) *kamal*.

kán A, A[1] shoulder, upper part of the back. — Bi. *kān* m. — *kān da* put it on the back. — < *skandha-*; Pal. *kān*, GB *kan'dik*, Nep. *kādh*.

kà'n A, A[1] arrow; Bi. *kān* m., pl. *kānān*. — Pal., Sh. pal. *kōṇ*, Dam. *kăn*, GB, Pash. *kāṇ(ḍ)*, Ashk. *kāṇ*.

'*kūan* when; Bi. *kwɑn*. — *tu 'kūan yat*? when didst thou come?

kū nēč jar (*kaṭwai*). — Cf. Nep. *kūṛo* pot?

kāṣh fem. she-bear. — To. *kēṣ* < **kā-ṛkṣī* (Sh. pal. *eçhīṇ*).

kaṇ A, *kɑn* D ear; Bi. *kən*, L. *kan*, LSI *kyan*. — Pal. *kaṇ*, To. *kɑṇ*, Sh. pal. *kuāṇə*, Kand. *kōṇi*, &c., but Dam. *kâ[a]r*, &c.

kāṇḍə water-channel.—GB *khāṇṭɑ*; cf. Nep. s. v. *kāṭh* (e.g. Panj. *kaṇḍhā* shore).

kā'ṇāl lock, curl.

kēŋg comb. — Cf. To. *kyäŋg*, Sh. pal. *kōgō*, Nep. s. v. *kāṅiyo*.

kōpar top of the head. — Cf. Lhd. *kopar* large head, *koprī* skull, Nep. *khopri* skull, *koparā* a pan.

kap'tāṇ afternoon. — < Prs. *xuftan*.

kar- to do; Bi. *kär-ūgā*; LSI *kēr* m., *kēth* fem. made. — *jinkir* 'married'; *karant* A, D (I) do; *täi čir kīr* thou camest too late; *ō'bel ū kēent* the water boils. — Cf. To. *ku-* (but Sh. pal. *thu-*: *mō kōm thuās* I work).

kār D work. — *ka kār karant*? what are you doing? — Prs.

kōr large stone. — Cf. Skt. *kāṭha-* rock, stone.

kōr B left (hand). — *kōr thēr*. — Cf. Ksh. *khōwor[m]*, Kal. *khäuṛi*, &c.

kur'säi chair. — Prs.-Psht.

'*kōraṭh* baxter (*xānak*).

Ka'rāṭen n. of a constellation.

kaṛi'nēr bramble growing near water.

kās large wooden bowl. — Prs.

kōš shoe; LSI *kōš*. — Prs.-Psht.

kiṣin A, B black; Bi. *kūšin*, fem. *kišin*. — *k° muŋg* black pea. — To. *kə'ṣən*, Dam. *kri'nā*, Kal. *kriṣṇa*.

kīte D how much, how many; LSI *kiti*. — *kīte mīš thū*? how many men are there? — Pal. *katī*, GB *kata*, Nep. *kāti*.

ka'ṭō herd of cattle (*ḍaŋgar*).

kā'ṭäi saddle (*kāṭi*). — Psht. < IA.

kōṭ coat. — Psht. (< Hi.) < Engl.

kūṭ knee; Bi. *kūt* m. — Cf. To. *kūṭh*, Nep. *khuṭṭo*; Sh. pal. *koṭh*, Kand. *kūṭhu*.

ka'ṭōr buffalo calf. — GB *ka'ṭai*, Lhd. *kaṭṭī*.

'*käṭṭhin* D fat. — Cf. Panj. *kāṭṭhā* strong, stiff?

kä'ṭhīn D short; cf. Bi. *kɑṭṭɑŋ* low? — *k° pōnt* a short way (*laṇḍa lar*). — GB *k(h)aṭṭana*.

kāter fem., pl. *kātēr* Bi. knife, sword. — Prob. for **kāṭer*, cf. Pal. *kaṭōro*, Dam. *ka'ṭēr*, GB *ka'ṭāro*, &c.

KH

khā- A, B to eat; Bi. *kā-gā*; LSI *khīān* they eat, *khēg* fem. ate. — *gɛl khō* eat bread; *gyēl khaā*; *māī* (*tāī*) *khēg* I (thou) ate(st); *mā* (*tha*) *khēt* we (you) have eaten; *tān khēg 'aya ē xuṛele dī'*. — To. *kha-*, Pal. *kh-*, Sh. pal. *khō-* (*mō ṭikē khōās* I eat bread).

khoǰ-ānt A to ask; Bi. *koǰ-agā*. — Pal. *khōǰ-*, GB *khud-*; Kal. *khoǰ-* to seek; v. Nep. *khojnu*.

khikin- to neigh. — *gōr khikinant*.

khikh pupil of the eye. Skt. *khi-khi* fox, ape?

ˈ*khalar*, demin. ˈ*khalir* fem., skin-bag (*guḍi*, *bōǰāī*). — Pal. *khalāṛu*; Ksh. *khaluʷ* dried skin; Skt. (Lex.) *khalla-* leather water-bag.

khan m. A, D hill; Bi. *kən* m. pl. — *khan učat thū* the hill is high. — Cf. To. *khān*, &c., Sh. koh. *khūṇ*, gur. *khonn*; Chil., Gowro *kān* m. — Phonet. < *khaṇḍa-*.

ˈ*khena* D where. — *thate mīš khᵒ thū?* where is that man? — GB *kēni*, cf. Kal. *khē* how; v. Nep. s. v. *kahā*.

khin heel. — GB *khunīk* < **khu-r(i)nī* 'the hoofed (part of the) foot'? Cf. Lhd. *khurī* heel. Or cross between *khurī* and *piṇḍa* (To. *pīn*), cf. Pal., Sh. pal. *thurī*, but Dam. *thuṇī*.

khōn leather-shoes, sandals. — Lhd. *khanī* sole of shoe.

khanga where, whither. — *tu khᵒ gāš?* where didst thou go? Cf. *khena*.

khēr LSI field. — < Skt. *kheṭa-*, LW?

khur m. foot; = Bi., LSI. — *mā khur āl-āth* my foot got wet. — To. *khū*, Pal., Dam., GB, Kal. *khur* (Sh. pal. *pā*, Kand. *pō*).

khaṛˈraṇ collar-bone. — (Sh. pal. *ṣakh*).

khāˈruṣ rough, rugged. — Skt. *khara-* (*kharu-* Uṇ.) harsh + *paruṣa-* rough, rugged?

khaˈrēṭh D, *kaˈrēṭ* A rope (*sēlī*); Bi. *karöt* fem. — Cf. To. *kyē*, &c., Gowro *kyū*? (Sh. pal. *bālī*).

khōṭ embers (*skōr*). — Cf. To. *khōr*, &c. **khoṭ(ṭ)a-*?

L

lā-gā Bi. to receive; LSI *laḍ*, *laṭh* found. — Pal. *lahe-* : *ladu* to find, Dam. *la-*.

lō pine (*naxtar*); LSI *lōh* tree; prob. also Bi. *loh* m. light (: torch?). — Cf. Pal. *lɔ-muṭ*

GB *lɔū*; Dam. *râk*, &c. < Skt. *roka-*, **loka-* light, brightness (> torch > pine).

lōu B red; Bi. *lohū*, fem. *lehi*. — Cf. To. *laˈūr*; Nep. *lohu* blood, &c. Apparently < **lohuta-* (To. < *lohuṭa-*).

laçh grape. — Cf. To. *daṣ*, Sh. pal. *ẓaç*, Kal. *drhaç*, GB *lāk*, Savi *laç*, &c.

liç span. — GB *liṣṭ*, Ashk. *drēiṣṭ*, &c., but Khow., Pal., Dam. *diṣṭ*, &c.

liçh saw; LSI *liṭh*, Bi. *lüč-gā* to hear. — Pal. *drhiṣṭo*. V. *biçh-*.

lāçhim B right. — *lᵒ thēr* right hand. — **drākṣima-* (cf. Skt. *paśc-ima-*); Kal. *drāçūri*, Si. *ḍakhiṇu* south.

liˈg B, *lāk* D long; Bi. *lük*, fem. *lik*; LSI *lig* high. — *lik pönt yē* it is a long way. — Cf. To. *ǰīk*, Chil. *žingo*.

lāǰ fem. shame. — *mäi lāǰ dient* I feel ashamed (*zə šarmēgum*). — Pal. *lāǰ*, Dam. *laš*, Kal. *lač*, GB *lüz*.

lāk- to bleat. — *lākent* (the goat) bleats.

lōk younger. — *lōk ǰā* younger brother; Bi. *lūkū bāp* father's younger brother.

likeg- D to lie down, be stretched out. — *ya likegā(n)t*. — Cf. Sh. *ẓīk*, Pal. *drhēg*, Kal. *drhek* lying down. From *liˈg* + Psht. intrans. suff. *-eg-*?

lōˈkēr soup.

ˈ*lukuṭ* A small; Bi. *lākūt*, fem. *lükütt*, LSI *lakūṭ*. — Ksh. *lŏkuṭʷ*, Psht. (LW) *lakuṭe*, &c.

lal-ant to sweep.

lāl, fem. *lɛl* bad; Bi. *lɔlh*, fem. *lɛlh*; LSI *lāl*, *lail*. — To. *lāš*, Chil. *lačo* < **lātra-*, cf. Nep. *laṭṭha*, *lāṭo*.

lām village; = LSI. — Pal. *grhōm*, Dam. *gram*, GB *lām*, To. *gām* (Sh. pal. *kōṭ*).

luˈmai fox, jackal; B. *lomaiy*. — To. *lamā*, Nep. *lomṛi* (Sh. pal. *lōo*, fem. *lōī*).

ˈ*lumeṇḍ* stick. — Skt. *druma-* +?

lumaṭ tail. — To. *lamād*, &c., Dam. *liˈmæṭ*, GB *limoˈṭo*.

lun- to cut grain. — *gōm* ˈ*lunant*. — To. *lūṇ-* (Sh. pal. *lōas* I reap).

luṇ salt. — Pal. *lɔ(h)ɔṇ*, Dam. *lōn*, &c.

laṇḍ penis. — Dam. *laṇ*, GB *lāṇḍ*.

lūṇḍ-ār pl. LSI ropes. — Cf. Waig. *grūṇṭ-* to tie, &c.

lāṇg foot-bridge. — To., Pal. *laṇg-* to pass, cross, cf. Nep. *nāghnu*.

lōeṇg- to be lightning. — *āsˈmān lōeṇgant*.

laša spike of grass or grain. — Psht.

līš a spit. — Cf. Prs. *nēš*.

lāṭ twig. — To. *lār*, Nep. *lāṭho* (Sh. pal. *bakkhə*).

lō'ɪṭ golden oriole (*murγ-i zarīn*). — Cf. To. *lawēṭ*, Psht. (LW) *lohaṭ*. LW in Bashk. on account of *ṭ* < *ṣṭ*.

lo'wal wood-oil(?). — Skt. *drava-* juice? Or **dru-jatu-la-*?

'lɪwan D hem (*lāman*). — Lhd. *lāwiṇ* fem.; To. *'lāman*, Sh. pal. *la'mon* < Psht. (Sh. pal. *'burī* hem of trousers, *bakhōr* lower hem of trousers, *khuṣ* — of sleeve).

lōu'zər gold; Bi. *lohuzer*, LSI *lauzar*. — To. *lo'ūr-zɪr*, Sh. pal. *lēlo sɯārə*.

A

λā A, C, *λa* D three; Bi. *tlā*, L. *šta*, LSI *ṭhā*. — Pal. *trō*, Dam. *trâ*, GB *λē*, To. *çā*.

λē third; Bi. *tlāi*. — *λē išpō* n. of the month *Jumād-ul-awwal* (Psht. *drēyama xōr*).

λō A, *λo(h)* C, D thirteen; Bi. *tloho*, LSI *ṭhō*, L. *šeltahà* (= **λaha*?). — Pal. *trīš*, Dam. *trōš*, GB *λo'wāš*, To. *çeš*.

'λabīš sixty.

λiçh A, *λīç* D bitter. — To. *ṭīṭ*, &c. (Sh. pal. *čuko* bitter; *pēt* bladder).

**λuçh*(?), Bi. *tluč*, L. *šilčà* thirsty. — Skt. *tṛṣṭa-*, or *tṛṣita-*; cf. Pal. *triṣelilu*. But why different vowel from *λiçh*? — But v. *tiçhāagu*.

λɪd B day after to-morrow; Bi. *tlūd*. — Pal. *trūi(z)dɪ*, Dam. *truida*, To. (*äi*)*çūɪ-dɪ*.

λak, fem. *λek* rotten. — *λak thū*; *gyel λek thɪ* the food is rotten. — GB *λaka*, *λag* rotten, old; Dam. *traka* old (clothes); Kal. *trāka* weak. — < **trakka-* (but Skt. *takra-* only means 'buttermilk').

λikal lizard (*kirbōṛe*). — GB *gōlikilə*, Dum. *kir kali*, Skt. *kṛka-lāsa-* (but *kṛkala-* partridge).

λōl, pl. *λōlē* A, *λēl* D female, woman; Bi. *thlöhl*. — < **trōtrī* < **trūvātrī* < **strī-mātrikā*, cf. Panj. *tīvī*, W. Pah. *trīmat*, &c.

λām (used as pl. of *kār*), A, *λam* B, D work. — *λama ba'jam* B. — GB *λam*, Pal., Dam. *krăm*, To. *kām*, Sh. pal. *kōm*.

λām[1] D copper (*tāmba*). — Nep. *tāmo*, W. Pah. kiunth. *cāmbā* < Skt. *tāmra-*.

λām[2] D piece of bad (pine-)wood (*kača largē*, *naxtar largē*). — Orig. 'red-wood'? Cf. Nep. *tāmo* young bamboo shoot?

λäyar- to sell. — *ya 'athā čɪz 'λäyarant* I sell that thing (*xarsawum*); *mäi 'athā čɪz 'λäyaru* I sold that thing (*mā aya šäi warkṛə*). — < **krayakāra-*.

M

mäi, *mäī* (by) me; Bi., LSI *mai*, *maī*. — *mäi thüi liçh* I saw thee; *mäī nīn yent* sleep came to me; *sūā mẽ* B all of us. — To. *mī* my; Sh. pal. *mō(se)* I.

mɪč-in pl. fish; Bi. *mɪč* m., pl. *mɪčin*. — Kal. *ma'čī*, To. (Bi.) *maj*.

'muča-ānt to loose; Bi. *mučā-gā* to open. — *āga 'mučant* the cloud opens (: it rains), cf. Bi. *mučūk* rain. — Pal. *muč-* to loose, *mutto* rain.

mäiç fem. D buffalo. — **mahiṣṭhī*? Cf. GB *ma'īṣ*, Nep. *bhaīsi*.

miçh, *muç* sweet. — Cf. To. *miṭh* (Sh. pal. *ra'zālo*).

'maçēr bee. — Pal. *māçhu'rī* fem., GB *māçho'ṛik*, Kal. *ma'çhērik*; cf. Nep. *macchar*.

mɪd Bi. wine. — Prob. for **mat* < *mattā-*.

mad- D to churn. — *ya çhīr 'madant*. — Dissim. < **mand-*, Ksh. *mandun*, cf. Nep. *mathnu*.

'mādum D, n. of a large bird.

madan D churning-stick. — Cf. Nep. *madhāni*.

muk A face; LSI *mūka* before. — *mäi muk*. — Dam., GB *muk*, To. *mū*.

māl D dirty. — *māl thū*. — Cf. Nep. *mal* (but note *ā*).

mēil marrow. — **mēdila-*, cf. Pal. *mɪ*, Skt. *medas-*.

mūl LSI price; L. *mūl-kanth* to buy. — Pal., GB *mūl*, &c.

ma'lūč cotton. — Psht.

'malək headman. — Ar.-Psht.

mul'lā priest. — Ar.-Psht.

mūλ urine. — GB *muλ*, Pal., Dam. *mŭtr*, Kal. *mūtra*, Nep. *mut*.

mām mother's brother. — To. *mām*, Pal., Nep. *māmā*.

mām, fem. *mēm* my. — *mā pɔ* my son; *mēm brē* my girl; *äyī ɪs mẽ* this woman is mine; *aī šiṛ mẽ* this house is mine. — Skt. *māmaka/ī-*.

mä'ɪm middle. — *m° jā* middle brother. — Cf. To. *mai'musə äŋgī* middle finger (Sh. pal. *sos'minə hagūī*). — Skt. **madhiyama-*.

mā month; Bi. *mā*. — LW? Cf. To. (Bi.) *màh*; Lhd. *māh*.

mā we; Bi. *mə*, LSI *mā*. — *mā bāeṣṭh* we are sitting. — To. *ma*.

man very soft bread. — Lhd. *mann*, Nep. *māṛ* < *maṇḍa-*, cf. Pal. *māṇḍili*.

mē Bi., LSI in. — Cf. Nep. *mā*.

mān- A, *man* D to say; Bi. *mɹn-ūgā*, LSI *man-*. — *mānā:* reads; *ya manam* I (shall) say. — Pal., Chil. *man-*. Prob. < Skt. *man-*, not, with *n* < *ntr* = Dam. *matr-*, Kal. *mātr-* to speak, read.

mān inflated skin (*šināsu*). — Pal. *mɔ̄nu*; GB *māṇa* skin-bag, Ashk. *maṇə*, cf. Nep. *mānu*[1].

mā m. fat (*wazda*). — Cf. *mēil*.

mäˈɪn buttermilk (*šlōmbē*); *māya* curds (*māstē*); L. *màyà*. — Sh. pal. *mēl*, Sh. *mail*. Skt. *mathita-* (Nep. *mahi*) +?

miˈāna n. of the month *Ẓi-qaʿda* (Psht. *miyāna*); = Bi.

mēç̣h honey. — Pal. *mēçhi*. GB *māˈçhī*, Kal. *maˈçhī*; cf. Nep. s. v. *mākho*.

mäˈnāk frog. — **maṇḍ-*, or **maṇḍr-*? Cf. Pal. *maṭrək*, Dam. *maṭrak*, Kal. *ma(ṇ)ḍrak*, GB *muṇḍāka*, &c.

māg stench. — *māg dien* it stinks (*būi kawi*). — Cf. Nep. *mahak* fragrance?

ˈmɹndɹl thigh. — To., id. (Sh. pal. *paˈṭhālo*, Kand. *phaṭāluˈ*).

miˈnāl ram; Bi. *munār*. — Chil. *mindhɹl*, cf. To. *miṇḍāl*, Nep. *meṛo* (Sh. pal. *kˈil*).

mās m. meat; Bi. *mās*, L. *màs*. — *māsē lōˈkēr* meat-soup. — Pal. *mᵃhās*, Dam. *mâās*, To. *mās*, Sh. pal. *mōs*.

ˈmānuš pl. male persons (= *bādan*). — Pal. *mōnuṣ*, Dam., GB *mᵃ*.

mēš D mother's sister; Bi. *mē*, pl. *mēšū*. — Pal. *mēši*, cf. Nep. *mused-*.

mɹṇ neck. — Nep. *maṇṭo* head, neck; but GB, Pash., Ashk. *manda* neck.

muŋg pulse. — Pal., Dam. *mǎŋg*, Nep. *muŋ* lentil. — V. *rāmuŋg*.

mar- : *mur* to die; Bi., LSI *mar-*. — *ˈtathī mīš mur* that man died. Pal. *mār-*, Dam. *brinum* I die.

mār- to kill; = Bi. — *athā mī mārant* (I) kill that man.

maˈraç mulberry. — Pal. *maharōṣ*, Dam. *mraç*, Kal. *mrüç*, *maç*, Sh. pal. *marōṣ*, &c.

maˈrōr hip. — Cf. Lhd. *marhāk* fem.?

maš D mother's sister's husband. — Secondary masc. to *mēš*.

mīš (*mĭš*) A, B husband, D young man; Bi. *mīš*, pl. *mānuš*, LSI *mēš* man. — To. *maṣ*, Dam. *mâš*, Khow. *moš*, &c. < **maṃś(y)a-*? (Kati. *maċ*, &c. < *martya-*).

mūṣ rat. — Pal. *mũṣo*, Dam. *muˈṣa*, To. (Bi.) *mūš*, &c.

mut fist. — Possibly for **muṭh*, which must be a LW. Cf. Pal. *muṣṭi*, Dam. *muṣṭ*, &c.

mōˈt A, D maternal uncle, wife's brother; Bi. *mōt*, pl. *mōlū*. — Apparently < **māturta-*. *mōlū* < Skt. *mātula-*, cf. Kal. urts. *mōa*.

mōṭhu now; LSI *mōṭ*. — *ya mōṭhu yāt* I came now. — Ḍum. *mūtuk*, < **mauhūrtaka-*, Skt. *muhūrtena* presently.

mēx nail. — Ar.-Psht.

muyū brain. — To. *mīm* (Sh. pal. *mattho*).

mēz table. — Ar.-Psht.

N

na not, no; Bi. *nə*. — *tuˈ na āše* '*tu na ɯu*'.

nī- to take away; Bi. *nā-*. — *ya gāi* (*bakar*) *nīant* I take away the cow (goats); *īs nīyant* I marry. — To. *ne-*, &c.

nūk-as LSI he came out. — Cf. To. *nikūsa* to come out, Sh. *nikhayoiki*; Pal. *nikh-* to rise (about the sun). — Bi. *nikki* 'away' is prob. a ptc. of this verb.

nōˈkar servant; Bi. °*ɛr*. — Prs.-Psht.

nakh nail. — To. *nōkh*, &c., Sh. pal. *nōr*.

nīl, fem. *nīl* Bi. blue. — Dam. *nīla*, &c. (Sh. pal. *zaryūn*).

nām name; = LSI; Bi. *nəm*. — To. *nām*.

nɹm, fem. *nim* Bi. new. — To. *nam*, Pal. *nāun*, &c., Ḍum. *nɹˈma*.

num A, C, D nine; LSI *num*, Bi. *nom*, L. *nob*. — To. *nom*, Singhal. *namɟwa*.

nimašām evening (*māxām*). — Not from Modern Psht., but from an older form.

nin fem. sleep; Bi. — *ya nin bačant* = *mäi(ka) nīn yent* I fall asleep. — Cf. To. (Bi.) *nīn*, Tir. *nīndᵃr* (Sh. pal. *mō nēṣ tuas* I am asleep).

nɹn D naked. — *nɹn thū*. — Pal. *nāᵃnu*, cf. Nep. *nāgo*.

nɹndə river; Bi. *nədh*, pl. *nidh*. — GB *nēndi*, To. *ned* (Sh. pal. *sin*).

nāŋg snake. — Nep., Lhd. *nāg*.

nāˈr mill-race (*nāɯe*). — To. *nā*, cf. Nep. *nari*[1] (Sh. pal. *žūko*).

nēr root. — Pal. *näṛī*, GB *nāṛ*, &c. Cf. Nep. *nāri*[1]?

ˈnīer near; Bi. *nlhɛr*, LSI *niār*. — Pal. *nihaṛa*, Dam. *nyɛiŕ*, GB *nyāṛɔ*; cf. Nep. *nira*.

nāˈzōr nose; Bi. *nəzūr*, LSI *nōzōr*, L. *nistùr*. — Skt. *nāsapuṭa-*, but why *z*? — Kati *nasuṛ*, Kal. *nāčur*, cf. To., Sh. pal. *nɹt-kōl* nose; To. *nɹt*, Kand. *natho* (Sh. pal. *šōelē*) nostril.

P

pa verbal particle, characterizing the fut. and imper.; LSI 'also'. — *tu pa bäi* sit down; *tha pa čō* go away! *ya pa khānt* LSI I shall eat.

pō son; Bi. *po*, pl. *pūl*, L. *pù* son. — *mā pō* my boy. — Pal. *phō*, Dam. *pái*, To. *pō*; cf. Nep. *pothi*.

pū- to drink; = Bi., LSI. — *ū pūant*. — Pal., Dam. *pī-*, To. *pū-* < **piu-* < *piba-*?

pāč-ant to cook. — Pal., Dam., Kal. *pač-*.

pačāl ripe. — Kal. *pāčila*.

piˈčāl smooth. — Pal. *piçhōlu*, To. (Gr.) *pišal*, Skt. *picchala-*.

paçhin bird. — Dam. *phaçi*, GB *phēçin*.

pāˈk D clean; Bi. *pākhīzə*. — *pāˈg thū*. — Prs.

ˈ*pākhēl* wing. — LW, cf. Nep. *pakheṭo*.

paˈla gunpowder.

ˈ*pala* blue, green; Bi. *pālə*, fem. *pəlɛ*.

pāˈlā wet.

paˈlō cattle-shed (*špōl*). — Kal. *paˈlō(i)*, cf. Nep. *pālo* guarding.

piˈāle cup. — Prs.

pōlād steel. — Prs.

piˈlil ant. — Pal. *piˈlilu*, Dam. *phi(m)piˈlī*, GB *pilo*, Kal. *piˈlilyak*, urts. *phīwiˈlik*, To. *pel*.

paˈlas, pl. *paˈlēs* rug (*gilim*). — Prs.

ˈ*pɹlas* D dew. — Dam. ˈ*palāš*, To. (Bi.) *pallas*.

paλ leaf. — To. *pāṣ*, &c.

piλi paternal uncle; LSI *piṭhī*. — *piλian puλ* cousin (*tarbūr*). — To. *piṭī*.

pōλ grandson. — Pal. ˈ*pūtru*, Sh. *pōçu*, &c.

puλ son; LSI *pūṭ*, Bi. *pul*, pl. — Pal., Dam., Kal. *pŭtr*, GB *pūλ*, To., Sh. pal. *pŭç*.

pɹm wool. — To., Pal. *pām*, Sh. pal. *paṣ*.

pand road; = Bi., L. — Pal. *pānd*, Dam. *phan*, GB *phont*, Kal. *phon(-d-)*, To. *pān*, Sh. pal. *pon*. — *līk pōnt yē* D? *küṭhīn pōnt* D a short road (*laṇḍa lār*).

panˈjār ladder, stairs (*pauṛäi*). — **pădaṃ-cāra-*.

pañž A, *ponž* C, D five; Bi., L. *pănč*, LSI *panj*. — To. *paˈñj*, &c.

pānža A, °ˈžā C, *pōnža* D fifteen; Bi. *pənjā*, LSI *panjāh*, L. *pančī*. — Pal. *panˈjīš*, Dam. *panˈčēš*, To. *pēinš*.

panžbiš hundred. — To. *pañjbīš*.

pāˈṇäi sandals (*čaplē*). — GB *pāṇē*, &c.

pīṇ D, *pin* A calf of the leg. — Pal. *piṇṇī*, Dam. *piṇˈḍērik* < *piṇḍa-*, cf. Nep. *pīṛulo* thigh.

pɹṇar A, *pɹna* B white; Bi. *pɹnnɛr*, fem. *pɹnnir*. — Chil. *pɹnaro*, Pal. *pɹṇāru* (Sh. pal. *šīu*); Skt. *pāṇḍura-*.

ˈ*pɹṇar-zər* A silver, Bi. *pɹnnɛr-zɛr*, LSI *panarzar*. — To. *ujəl zɹr* (Sh. pal. *rūp*).

pēp mother's sister; Bi. *pep*, pl. *pepū*. — To. *pāp*, Nep. *phapu*.

ˈ*papar* large bread.

pir bark of a tree. — Dam. ˈ*puŕi*, Skt. *puṭī-* enveloping or wrapping.

pōr debtor. — Psht.

pāren shirt. — Pal. *peˈrōṇ*, Dam. *pyēˈrāī*, To. *puˈān*, &c. (Sh. pal. *kamīz*). — Impossible to draw the line between derivatives of Skt. *paridhāna-* (v. Nep. *pairan*) and lw.s from Prs. *pērāhan*.

ˈ*pareṇ* sieve. — Dam. *paˈrēči*, Kal. *paˈreč*, v. To. *pō'en* (Sh. pal. *talāˈṇī*).

pūrən, fem. °ɛn Bi. old. — Pal. *puˈrōṇo*, &c.

paˈrār A, D wound; Bi. *pɛrār*. — Pal. *parhār*, &c.

pɹš-ant D to see, look at; Bi. *pɹš-*. — To. *paš-ūsa*, cf. Pal. *pašaw-* to show.

pīš afternoon (*māspɛxīn*). — Prs. *pēšīn*.

piˈšīr cat; LSI *pī°*. — To. *pīš*, Kand. ˈ*puši*, &c.

paˈṣū rib. — Pal. *prāšũ* fem. GB *poˈṣū* < *parśu-*.

pāṣ cow-dung. — Pal. *pōṣ*, Dam. *p'ēṣ*, Kal. *peṣ*, Lhd. *pāh*, Sh. *paṣ* fem. < **pa(r)ṣā/ī-*.

pāṣ- A, D to grind. — *ya yēla pāṣant* I grind at the mill, *pāṣū* ground. — Pal. *pīṣ-*, Dam., Kal. *pŭṣ-*, GB *pēṣi-*, Nep. *pisnu*.

paṣˈkāl rainy season. — Psht. LW *pašakāl*.

pat Bi. after, *patai* second; *pata* LSI behind. — Sh. *phătú* behind; To. *pat/d*.

patka again (*biyerta*); LSI *paṭka* afar. — Cf. Sh. *phătú* behind, afterwards.

pa'yal LSI shepherd. — Sh. *pă-yālų* < *paśu-pāla-*, but prob. LW in Bashk.

pūžāl, fem. *pūžil* Bi. full. — < **pūrya-*, cf. Lhd. *puja̯ṇ* to be filled, &c.

PH

phī m., pl. *phi'ar* A, D shoulder. — To. *phī*.

'phakōl cap. — Dam., GB *phākul*, &c.

phāl ploughshare. — = GB, To., Sh. pal.

phān foam (*zag*). — Pal. *phīṇ*, Dam. *phīna*, &c.; Nep. *phen*.

phan'dōr wooden spade (*rāśbēl*). — Pal. *phēn'dūru*, Dam. *phā̆žur*. — < **sphāna* + *dāru*, cf. Middle Low Germ. *spōn* 'small wooden spade', &c.; Yidgha, &c., *fīa* 'spade' < **fāyaka-*, NPrs. *fāna* 'wedge'.

phi'nēr a kind of soft bread (*išel*). — < **phen(y)ār/ṭika-*? Cf. Skt. *phenaka-* ground rice boiled in water, a kind of pastry.

phuṇḍ flower; Bi. *phond*. — *na phuṇḍ ūt* it is not full-blown. — Chil. *phundo*, Gowro *phono*, Sh. *phūnd̆r*. < **sphuṇṭ-*, cf. Skt. *sphuṭ-*, *sphuṇḍ-*, v. Nep. *phuṭnu*.

pheŋ fem. cough. — *mäi pheŋ yent* I cough.

phuŋ moustache. — = To.

phāŋg branch.

'phaphə lung. — Dam. *phapus*, To. *phap* (Sh. pal. *bāṣ*, Kand. *bhāṣ*).

phit mosquito. — Pal. *phutti* fem. (cf. Sh. *phiçu* m.?).

phut fly. — Pal. *phutto*.

phōṭ- to break. — *ya atha čiz phōṭant* I break this thing; *aī čiz phōṭānt*. — Pal. *phōṭ-*, To. *pōr-*, Nep. *phuṭnu*.

R

rō D song. — *rō dit 'mā sandar wayil'*.

rīd brass. — Dam. *rit*, GB *rīt* copper; cf. To. (Bi.) *žīt*. < *raktikā*, cf. Skt. *raktā* copper.

rāj, pl. *rājɛm* (sic!) Bi. king. — LW. Cf. *Rāškōṭ*?

rōja n. of the month Ramazān; Bi. *roz*. — Psht.

rē'jār, v. *rēžār*.

ra'kāb stirrup. — Ar.-Psht.

rā'muŋ bean. — Pal., GB *rāmuṇ*, Dam. *'ramuŋ*, Khow. *ram'bōy*, Sh. *rabūŋ*, Skt. *rāja-mudga-*.

rān, fem. *rēn* good; = Bi., LSI. — *aī čiz ran thū* this thing is good; *aī īs rēn thī* this woman is good. — Connected with Nep. *rānā* hero, &c. (noble > good)?

rann- to beat, strike; Bi. *rɛn-əgā*. — *mäi athā mīš rannāg* I have beaten this man. — Skt. *randhāyati* to torment, afflict?

riṇḍ widow. — Nep. *rāṛi*.

riŋg-ant to weep; Bi. *rong-*. — To. (Bi.) *žiŋg-*; Lhd., *riŋgaṇ* to roar, bellow, &c.

rōz musk-deer (*rambusüi*). — Kal. urts. *rāus*, Sh. jig. *rōnz* (hare), Sh. *rōz*, Khow. *raus*, *rāus* (O'Brien *rohunz*), Ksh. *rūsᵘ*, Shumashti *rōšo* (hare). Cf. GB (LSI) *rāmusüi* (but ego: *rămbusüi* hare), Pash. kurangal *ramušo* (hare), Psht. lw. *rāmūsai* (cf. *rambō'sai* musk[-bladder]). The phonetic connection between these two groups of words, and the semantic change 'musk-deer' ~ 'hare' is not clear. Cf. Skt. *rāma-* a kind of deer?

rōṣ anger; Bi. *roš* angry. — *mäi rōṣ dient* I am angry. — Pal. *rūṣ*, Dam., Kal. *roṣ*, GB *rōṣ*, &c.

rat blood; = Bi. — Pal. *rāt*, To. (Bi.) *žed*, &c.; but Dam. *lōi*, GB *lō*, &c.; Sh. *lēl*.

rāt night; = Bi., L. *rā'it*. — To. *ža^{a}t*, &c.

rēt A, *rēd* B to-morrow; Bi. *rēt*. — *rēt na lida* the day after to-morrow. — Chil. *rāli*; Kum. *rattai* dawn. — Cf. Nep. *rāt*[1] night, or *rāto* red? V. *rēžār*.

rāthan'dīr steep slope. — Cf. *vāandīr*, and the foll. word.

ratpar above; LSI *rata* up. — Dam. *rād* rising. V. *thūpar*.

rē'žār, *rēj*° A morning, *rēžār* B to-morrow. — Cf. *rēt*.

S

sā, *sá* bridge. — Pal. *sīu* fem., Kal. *siu* (*sil-*), urts. *sɛr*; To. *sē*.

sō-ka, in *sam sō-ka čō* go slowly (*rō rō za*).

sōe B hare; Bi. *husūi*. — Psht.

sō A, *sūo* B all; LSI *swa*. — *sō bāeṣṭ* we are all sitting; *sūo dukū* all are tired; *sūa mā* we all. — Cf. Ashk. *sew*, *saiwăk*.

sačə truth. — Gowro *sāče*, Nep. *sā̃co*[1].

sa'čār truthful. — Lhd. *sacār*.

sa'dān anvil. — Prs. *sandān*.

'sidūr clay-pot (*kaṇḍōl*).

sūgār, fem. *sūger* Bi. easy. — To. (Bi.) *sugā*, acc. to Grierson < Skt. *sukara-*, but cf. Nep. *sughar* neat < Skt. *su-ghaṭa-*.

sigit sand; Bi. *sügüt* fem. — To. *siˈgɹl*, &c.; with IA *ś-*: Khow. *śuɣūr*, Kal. *śigou* (*-ol-*), &c.

sa/eh LSI he.

-sah Bi., LSI with. — Skt. *saha*.

sāh breath. — Cf. To. *sā*.

ˈsikɛr bath. — *ya s° kaˈrant* I bathe.

ˈsula peace. — Ar.-Psht.

sam flat. — *sam sō-ka čō* go slowly. — Cf. Nep. *samma*.

sum m. earth, soil; = Bi. — To. *sum*, &c.

ˈsamčal a kind of vegetable, sunflower (?), (*karū*, *panērak*).

sum-taçh hoe.

suˈān rasp. — Prs.

sũī needle. — Nep. *siyo*.

sūn(a) dream. — *sūna liçh* (he) saw a dream. — Pal. *sēn*, Lhd. *sufna* (?), < Pali *supina-*, cf. To. *sutnu*.

ˈsāmčär butterfly. — Cf. Pash. ar. *čāčä*?

sũç straight. — Taken together, the forms quoted To., s. v. *šūš* point to original *kṣ*. Prob. **sūŋkṣa-* < Skt. *sūkṣma-* 'exact, precise'.

sɹnduk box, chest. — Ar.

sānāṭe swimming. — *s° dɪant* I swim (*zə lambō wahum*). — Cf. GB *sinan* bath, &c.?

sɹṇḍ m. buffalo. — Pal., Dam., GB *sɹṇḍa*, Nep. *sāṛ*.

sīr fem. A, *sīr* D sun; LSI *sɪr*, Bi. *sür*. — GB *suˈrī*, Kal., Sh. pal., Kand. *ˈsūri*, To. *sī*.

sūr lamb; LSI kid. — Cf. To. *suruṭō* ram (Sh. pal. *gaˈrā*).

suˈrai brass vessel. — Sh. *sūˈrāi* fem.

ˈsūər pig; LSI *sūar*. — Pal. *suwar*, GB *sōr*, Nep. *sūgur*.

ˈsāren wife's sister (*xīna*). — Pal. *sārēnī*, Dam. *sārāṇi*, GB *sāraˈni*, Sh. gu. *saróṇi*. — **syārānikā*, cf. Nep. *sāli*?

sust lazy. — Prs.

sāt hour, moment. — *ī-sāt* at this moment. — Ar.

sɹtt A[1], C, D, *sɹt* A seven; = Bi., LSI *sat*, L. *šat*. — To. *sat*.

sɹtˈtā(ha) A, *sɹt(tɹh)ā* B, *sətˈtā* C, *satˈtāh* D seventeen; Bi. *sätāhə*, LSI *satāh*, L. *satàha*. — To. *sattāš*.

sīy- to sew. — *ya kučɛr sɪant* I sew a dress. — Dam. *sūy-*, *suw-*, Kal. *si-*, Nep. *siunu*.

š

šüi thing. — Ar.

šid L. milk. — Psht.

šūg pleasure, fondness. — *mä šūg dient* I am pleased with (*mayeni yum*). — Ar. *šauq*?

šukh A, B, D dry; Bi. *šok*, fem. *šök*. — *ū šukh*. — Pal. *šuko*, Dam. *šukī*, GB *šukha*, &c.

šōk-ǰač bramble. (*šukh°*?)

šɹl spear. — Kal. *šiu*, GB *šēl*, cf. Nep. s. v. *sāl*[2].

šala A, D wood, roof-board; Bi. *šellə* fem. wood. — To. *šaˈlā* (Sh. pal. *kāaṭo*).

šēl rice in the field (*šōle*). — To. *šal* (Sh. pal. *biū*).

šil- A, B to ache, hurt. — *šilān(t)* '*xugēgī*, *xūg šəwē dē*'. — Dam. *šul-*, Skt. (Dhāt.) *śūlyati* to hurt, cause pain.

šūl B wound. — Nep. *sul*[1].

šiˈlēṭ ladder. — LW, **šlēṭh* < **śleṣṭa-*, cf. Kal. *šīṭ*, Nep. *sīṛi*.

šēm spleen. — To. *šam*.

ˈšumbur nose (= *nāzōr*, q. v.). — **šuṇbur* < *śuṇḍa* + *puṭa-*.

šumaˈīn A greyish brown (*xaṛ*), *šumāī* B blue.

šan roof. — Pal. *šān*, but Dam. *šaran*, &c.; Khow. *šarān* courtyard.

šä'n, *ša'n* bed. — Pal. *šīn*, Sh. koh. *šen*, Tir. *sen*, Skt. *śayana-*.

šäˈnɪš pincers(?) (*ambūr*?). (Uncertain reading of transl.)

šīš, in *tār šīš dēant* the star falls. — Cf. the following word?

šīš, pl. *°šār* Bi. bird. — Cf. Ashk. *ṣāṣ*.

šaṇḍ hock tendon.

šeŋ throat. — Pal. *šaŋˈgīruṛ*, To. (Bi.) *šāŋg*. Cf. *garōr*.

šūŋ parrot. — **śuŋka-*, cf. Skt. *śuka-*? But, cf. Pal. *šumu*, GB *šiṇoṭo*.

šaˈpīr A, D wolf (*šarmax*). — Khow. id. (Sh. pal. *lēwəh*).

šara m., fem. mountain-goat (*ōsai*). — Pal. *šaˈräi* fem., Kal. *šāra*, m., cf. Skt. *śarabha-* a kind of deer. (Pal. sh. *maˈyāro* urial).

šaˈräi autumn. — Dam. *šaˈre*, Kal. *šāru*, Sh. pal. *šereō*, To. *šəd*.

šarˈbāl trousers. — Prs.

šarda quick. — *š° čō 'zar lāṛ šaˈ*.

šōˈruṇḍ, fem. *°iṇḍ* orphan. — Pal. *šōruṇḍo*, Dam., GB *šoruṇḍa*.

šašaˈkar waterfall.

šiˈšāl dry (collective). — < *śuṣya-*, Chil. *šišēlo*.

šäšür very quickly. — *š° til* go quickly (*zür zür za*). — Cf. *šar-da*.

ˈšāšir husband's brother (*auxai*). — Skt. *śvāśur(i)ya-*.

ˈšūšur father-in-law. — To. *š.ɹzō*.

šiṭh fem. A, *šiṭ* B, D house; Bi. *šut* fem., LSI *šiṭ*. — *aše šīr čhē* B that house is thine; *üī šiṛ mẽ*. — To. *šīr* (Sh. pal. *gōs*); cf. Pal. *šīti* inside?

šōṭ torch. — Pal. *šūṇṭi*; GB *ṣōṇˈṭi* deodar; Lhd. *soṭī* stick? Cf. Nep. *sōṭhā* cane?

šuṭūṭar small bat.

Ṣ

ṣā- to kindle a fire; to put on clothes. — *ya aŋgār ṣāant* I kindle the fire; *ya kučer ṣāant* I put on clothes; *ǰār ṣet* the fight began (*ǰaŋg wu-nxata*); LSI *šā(wa)* put on (clothes). — Pal. *ṣ-* to dress, *ṣaw-* to kindle (*ṣač-* to be kindled); Kal. *ṣaṭ-* to kindle; Sh. *ṣač-* to be attached. Cf. Nep. *sacinu*.

ṣo A, D, *ṣuə* C six; Bi. *šoh*, LSI, L. *šŏ*. — To. *ṣōᵘ*.

ṣin, cf. *aṣĩ*. — *ṣīm ba, ṣīm bāke* in that place; *äyī šiṭ ṣĩ miš-ẽ* this house belongs to that man.

ṣūinˈǰur clay pot.

ṣiŋ horn. — Pal., Dam., Kal., GB *ṣĭŋ*; To. *ṣō*.

ṣar ankle. — (Sh. pal. *gugū*.)

ṣār. fem. *ṣīr* B blind; Bi. *šāhr*, fem. *šihr*. — *ašu mīš šār; aše īs šīr*. — Pal. *ṣīṛu*, Dam. *ṣɛrˈa*, GB *ṣēṛa*, Kal. *ṣē(ŕ)ä*. < **ṣēr-* < **śirta-*, cf. Skt. *śīrṇa-*.

ṣōr A, C, *ṣōhor* B, *ṣōhr* D sixteen; Bi. *šōr*, LSI *šōhr*, L. *šohud*. — Pal. *ṣoˈrīš*, &c., To. *ṣēiš*.

ṣiˈṣāl butter (*kuč, ɣwaṛī*). — < **ṣiš-*, Skt. *śṛta-śīta-* boiled and cooled again.

ṣiˈṣ A, B, *ṣĩṣ* B ear of maize; L. *šīš* head. — Pal. *ṣīṣa* (*ṣiṣ* head); Sh. *ṣĩṣŭ* ear of wheat (*ṣīṣ* head); Sh. pal. *ṣīṣ*, Kand. *ṣɪṣ* head.

T

tā small shawl (*yəwastäi*, prob. = *yawastawai* of one fold, without a lining, as a garment). — Psht. *tā* plait, sheet.

tu thou. — *tū kā bāeṣṭ?* where dost thou sit?

taˈbī baxter. — Psht. *tabaī*.

tōˈbak gun, rifle; Bi. *tobāk* fem., pl. °*ɛk*.

tàˈb A[1], D heat, fever. — Cf. Nep. *tāpnu*.

teč adze. Cf. *sum-taċh*. — Sh. *taċi*; cf. Pal. *taċ-* to cut, &c.

tiċhāagū B is thirsty. — To. *teṣāu* (Sh. pal. *mō ulilōs* I am thirsty), but with *ċh* from *buċhāagu*. Cf. **luċh*.

tōk large hill (*lōe ɣar*); Bi. *tok*, pl. *tčɛn* rock. — Cf. Sh. *ṭhọkū* hill? Or '*lump*', cf. Nep. *thok*?

tal- to place, lay, pour out, &c.; LSI to put; Bi. to throw, send. — *ya ū talant* I pour out the water; *kikir aṇ taˈlent* the hen lays eggs; *ḍak tal* strike the fire-stone (*čakmak uwaha*). — To. *tal-* (Bi.); Skt. (Dhātup.) *tālayati* to establish, fix; *talita-* fixed, placed.

taˈläi sole of the foot. — = GB < Psht., lw. < IA; Pal. *tɹˈlī*, &c.

til- go (imper.) — *šäšär til* go quickly. — To. *til-*; Pal. *til-* to creep.

til palm (of the hand). — < Sh. pal. *hatth-taˈläi*; cf. To. *tel* fem. roof; v. Nep. *talo*.

tol-ūgā Bi. to weigh, think. — Pal., Kal. *tōl-*, &c.

talun rice. — **tanul* < *taṇḍula-*; Dam. *taˈlun* crushed rice; Sh. pal. *tarūn* rice, GB *tōṇˈḍul* rice in the fields, &c.

tam tree; Bi. *tām* m., pl. *tɹm*. — To. *tām*.

tani own; LSI *tanī*. — *ya tāni šiṭ-ṭi bāṣṭ* I sit in my own house. — Pal. *tēṇi*, Dam., GB *tānu*, &c.

tän he (obl.), by him; LSI *tan*. — *tän khēg* he has eaten it (*aya ē xurele di*). — Dam. *tani*, Skt. *tena*.

tin navel. — To. *tīn*, Skt. *tuṇḍikā-*, v. Nep. s.v. *tōd*.

tiˈn sharp; Bi. *ten*, fem. *tīn*. — *üī šüi tiˈn*. — Pal. *tēˈnu*, Nep. *tikho*.

ˈ*tɹnd.ɹr* thunder; Bi. °*ɛr*. — Prs.

taŋ horse girth, strap. — Prs.

tɹŋg, fem. *tɛŋg* Bi. narrow. — Prs.

taŋˈgōr (pl.?) pear (*baˈṭaŋg*). — Khow. *ṭoŋg*, To. (Bi.) *tongū*, &c., Skt. *ṭaṇka-* fruit of Feronia elephantum.

tapiˈǰāl warm. — Pal. *tapiǰilo* is hot.

taˈpōs question. — *ya t° karant* I ask. — Ar.-Psht.

tār m. star; = Bi., LSI. — To., Kand. *tā*, Sh. pal. *tārō*, Pal. *tōru*, &c.

tarˈbēl sword; Bi. *tɛrbēl* fem., pl. *terbāl*. — To. (Bi.) *terbel*.

ˈ*tärän* forehead. — Pal. *tōrun*, Dam. *tá°*, GB *tären-paˈṭa*, Chil. *tālo*.

tūši a little (*ləg*). — **tuṣya-*? Cf. Skt. *tuṣa-* chaff.

tɹtt hot; = Bi., fem. *tett*. — Nep. *tāto*.

ta'thī that (out of sight). — *t° mīš mur* that man died; *ya t° mīš jānant* I know that man; *ya tathim bāt yād dānt* I learn that word; *thatī* A, *thate mīš* D. — Skt. *tatra-stha-*, with early contraction.

TH

tha you. — *tha kā bāeṣṭ*? where do you sit? *tha pa čō* get away! *tha khēt* you have eaten. — To. *t(h)ō*, &c.

thäi thou (ag.), thee. — *thai khēg* thou didst eat; *yü thai bīçhant* I see thee; *müi thäi līçh* I saw thee. — Sh. *thai* thy, &c.

thū, fem. *thī* is. — To. *tu-*.

thūn pillar, post. — Pal. *thūṇi*, GB *thun*, &c.

'thūpar below; Bi. *tūwə* under, LSI *tūa*. — GB *pa-tū* under.

thēr (*ṭhēr*?) A, *thēr* B hand; Bi. *ther* fem., LSI *thair*, L. *thoho*. — GB *thoɹa* palm of the hand; To. *ṭhe* lower part of the arm (Sh. pal. *hatth*, Kand. *hath* hand; Sh. pal. *'čāko*, Kand. *čāṇi* lower arm).

thōs head; = LSI; Bi. *tōs* m., pl. *tōsilān*, fem. *tēs*. — Tuttle, JAOS. 46, 177 < **tlōs*, cf. Kui *thau*, &c.!

Ṭ

-ṭi in, from; Bi. *-ti*. — *ya tāni šiṭ-ṭi bāṣṭ* I sit in my own house. — Pal. *-ṭe* to.

ṭak (*tāk*) gourd (*kaddū*).

'ṭɹkkar D; Bi. *tɹkkɛr*, f. *°ir* hard. — Nep. *ṭhaŋkār* hard, stern.

ṭaŋg back; Bi. *tɹng* m., LSI *ṭāŋg*, L. *tīng*.

ṭōp cap. — Nep. *ṭop*.

ṬH

ṭhik saliva. — Pal., Sh. *thuki*, Kal. u. *ṭhok* < **ṣṭhukka*, cf. Skt. *ṣṭhu-tvā*.

ṭheŋ small axe.

ṭhoŋ large axe, battle-axe; Bi. *tong*, pl. *tongāt*. — Pal. *ṭhoŋgi* fem., Skt. *taṅka* hatchet, &c.

W

wā- to flow. — *ū wāant* the water flows; cf. LSI *wānt* comes. — Pal. *wahāndu* streaming. — Skt. *upa-vah-*?

wāan'dīr steep, downhill slope. — Pal. *wahai* down; Skt. *ava* +?

wāskəṭ waistcoat. — To., Sh. pal. *°koṭ*.

X

xaɹ dirty, = LSI. — Psht.

xa'rāb lean. — Ar.

Y

ya, &c. I. — Dam. *ai*.

yā- to come; = Bi., LSI. — *ya yem* (fem. *ya yint*?) I shall come; *ya yantə*, fem. *yent* I am coming; *māī nīn yent* sleep comes to me; *jamda ya* come quick! *ya yāt(ə)*, fem. *yēt* I came (*zə rāɣlum*); *tu kūan yāt*? when did you come? *ya yāše*, fem. *yēš* I had come; *ya yā'š*, fem. *yē'š* I was coming (*zə rātlum*). — Pal. *y-*, *ya!* Cf. Nep. *jānu*.

yō barley. — To. *yōu*.

yād memory. — *ya tathim bāt yād dānt* I learn that word. — Ar.

yīd m. festival, Id. — *lōk, gaṇ y°*. — Ar.

yōl A, *yēl* D sister-in-law, co-wife (*yōr, indrōr, bən*). — **yā(n)-trikā-*? Kal. *žādri* (Sh. pal. *kä'čt, kī* husband's elder brother's wife, *rundār* brother's wife).

yān liver. — Kal. *žīāŕgu*, urts. *žāŋga*, Skt. *yakṛt, yakn-*.

yū yoke. — To. *yū*.

yāl mill. — *ya yēla pāṣant* I grind at the mill; *yālan baṭ* mill-stone. — To. *žān*.

yār friend. — Prs.

yōr m., *yēr* fem. twin. — *dū jātak yōr jāwāt; dū brēšāl yēr jēyē* two twin boys (girls) were born. — Pal. *yūṛa*, Nep. *jor*?

'yăsun A, *'yü°* D moon; LSI *yasūn*. **čan* was unknown my informants. — To., Pal., Kand., &c. *yūn*, Nep. *jun* (Skt. lex. *yuvana-* 'moon' must be a reconstructed dial. form).

Z

zɹm m. hill, = Bi. — Khow. *zom*; Pash. *zām(b-)* stone. *z-*, but not Ir. lw.!

'zāmbar avalanche of stones.

zan'zīr chain. — Psht.

za'rīn holly-oak (*banj*). — GB *zarin*.

zuwāb answer. — *ya z° diant* — Psht.

Ž

žūi D hedgehog. — Prob. either changed from, or misheard for **šūi*, cf. Pal. *šiū*, Kal., Khow. *šū*.

Place-names.

Ašī'rēt side-valley and village. Inhabitants speak Ḍaŋgarīk (= Palōla), the same language which is spoken in Ashret near Mirkhani in Chitrāl. Cf. also Stein's *Asret* (in Torwal). Pal. n. *Aċa'rēt*.

U'ṣū Bashk. speaking vill. in Swat Kohistan. Stein *Ushu*.

U'trōṭ Bashk. speaking vill. in Swat Kohistan. Stein *Utrōt*. *-tr-* points to non-Bashk. origin of the name. — 300 houses.

Ča'lālə the village Chitrāl. — With assim. < **Čalāl*.

Damdar'hāl Pashto speaking vill., prob. = *Darmadar* (Map) in *Dok Darra*.

Ḍōg-'lām Psht. speaking vill. in side-valley (Psht. *Ḍōgdar'ra*).

Ḍaŋga'rīk n. of the langu. spoken in *Aširēt*.

Gok Chitrāl (the country). — Pal. *Go'khā* 'Kho'.

Gual'dāi n. of a side-valley just below *Patrak*; Survey Map *Gwaldāi*.

J̌ī'ar Bashk. speaking vill., Psht. *Bī'āṛ*. < **Brīāṛ*. 70 houses.

Kal'kōṭ Bashk. speaking vill. — 120 houses.

Ka'lam Bashk. speaking vill. in Swat Kohistan. Stein *Kalām*. < *-grāma*. 460 houses.

Kōe'stān the Bashk. speaking district. The language is called *Dīrī*, or *Kōhīstāni* (in Chitrāl *Baš'kārīk*).

Kino'lām A, *Khino'lām* C Bashk. speaking vill. just below Thal. Psht. *Lāmu'ṭāi* ('the little village'). 120 houses.

Pī'ōd Bashk. speaking vill. Psht. *Birkōṭ*, Pal. *Bir'kōṭ*, Map *Bari Kot*; Mil. Rep. *Bishkot*. 40 houses.

Rāš'kōṭ Bashk. speaking vill. Psht. *'Patrak*, Survey Map *Patrāk*; Mil. Rep. *Rushkot*. 140 houses.

Shandur Lake, in the mountains s.e. of *Pīōd*. Cf. Shandur Lake in Yasin, at the head of the Ghizr district (elev. 12,200'). Cf. Kshm. *haṇdur*ᵘ 'frozen hard (of a lake), extremely cold'; *hond*ᵘ m. 'extreme coldness of a liquid'. — Prob., with secondary *-ra-*, from pres. ptc. of Skt. *śyā-*, *śi-* 'to freeze' (**śyantara-ka-*); cf. *śyāna-*.

'Širiŋgal Psht. speaking vill. Map: *Shiringal*.

Thall A, C, D uppermost Bashk. speaking vill. Psht. *Thal(l)*. 500 houses. — Skt. *sthala-* tableland (the vill. is 'built in terraces on plateau above the right bank of the Panjkora river'. Mil. Rep.).